AN ITALIAN GRAMMER; VVRITTEN IN LATIN BY SCIPIO LENTVLO A NEAPOLITANE:

And turned in Englishe:

By H. G.

Gabrielis Harueij.

1579. mi Aprili.

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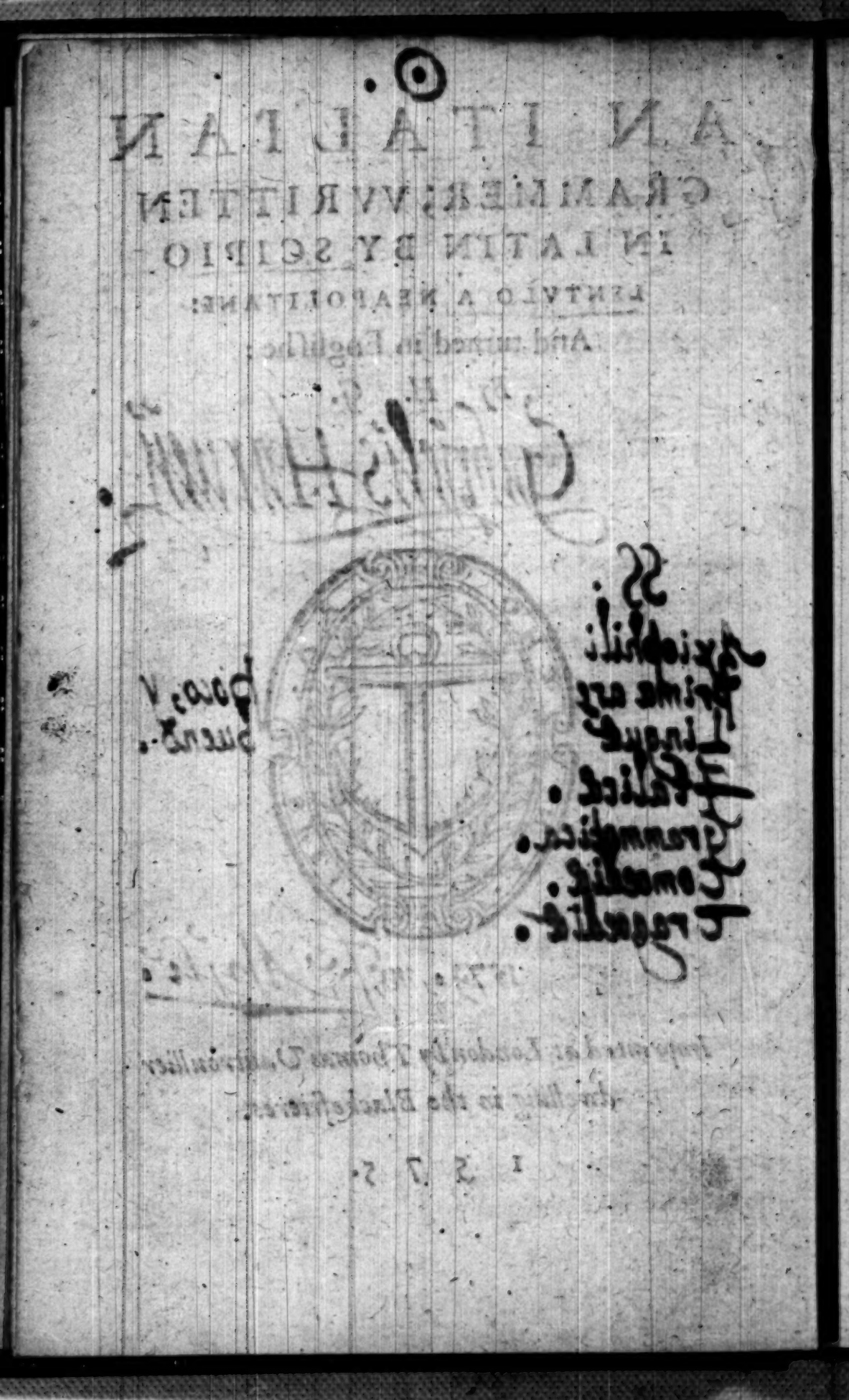


TO THE RIGHT VERTVOVS MYSTRES MARY AND MYSTRES FRANCYS BERKELEY daughters to the Right honorable Henry Lord Berkeley.

I Doe weighe emongeſt other your vertuous diſpoſitions, the good inclinations you haue, and the great endeuours you vſe towardes th' attaining of the Italian tonge: And although myne abilitie doth not anſwer my good will to further you as I wiſhe, being the leaſt able of many: yet ſeing wherin I may be an helpe to your ſtudies, to ſhorten your trauelles that otherwaies might be longe: I thought good rather to doe ſome thing therin my ſelfe, the you ſholde waight th' opportunitie of ſome other, that (with art paraduenture) might euery waye be better able for theſame then I am. And therfore meeting with an Italian Grammer, written in latin by one Scipio Lentulo *a Neapolitaine: I toke vpon my after I had peruſed theſame (to myne auayle) to turne it for your behoofe into Engliſhe: as a very neceſſary booke (in my concept) for all ſuch as are ſtudious of th' Italian tonge: for*

therin all the rules that may ſerue for the better vnderſtanding of that tonge, are ſo well ſet forth, and in
ſſ *ſo good ordre diſpoſed, with ſo apt examples, and with that breuitie and facilitie, as none other written before of that matter in any tonge that I haue ſeene, as I haue ſeene diuerſe, is (in my iudgment) comparable vnto it. Now ſuche as it is, rudely attired with this engliſhe habit, I betake vnto your fauorable acceptance as a token of the dutifull good will I beare you. And as a pledge of the ſeruice and dutie I owe to your parentes. And ſo humble I take my leaue. the 4, of December 1574.*

Yours vvholy at commaundement
HENRY GRANTHAN.

Of the Letters.

The letters vvhiche the Italians vſe, are tvventy.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, Z.

Theſe are deuided in to vouelles, *A, E, I, O, V:* & into conſonantes, vvhich are the reſt.

Hovvbeit, *H* is no letter: but a ſigne of aſpiration, or dravving of the breathe.

But *V*, is ſomtymes a conſonant: as in theſe vvordes. *Vènere*, Venus: *Verità*, Truthe: *Virtù*, Vertue: *Vità*, Lyfe.

The like is I, for although the letter *G*, be added to vvords, that vvith the latins do begin vvith *In* or *Ia*, *Io* or *Ie:* as in *Giouànni*, Iohne: *Giùſto*, Iuſt: *Gieſù*, Ieſus: *Giàſone*, Iaſon: yet in pronouncing of the latter vouel the ſounde is onely harde And the firſt cóſonant by that means is in reaſon conceiued

Of the vſe of the Letters.

Firſt of letters are framed ſyllables, and of ſyllables are made vvordes, and that of diuerſe diuerſly.

Vouelles may be put in the begynning, middeſt, and ende of a vvorde: as dothe appere by this vvorde, *Amore*, Loue.

But cõſonantes are ſet, either in the begynning, or in the middeſt of a vvorde, and in thende very ſeldom, as hereafter is ſhevved.

Further, many conſonantes are put in ſyllables, before other conſonantes: as *B*, before *R*, in *breue* in bryefe: *Ténebre*, Darkneſſe: *Libro*, a Booke. And before *L*, as in *Oblio*, Forgeatfulneſſe: *Obliquo*, Croked: *Obligò*, Bonde or dury.

C before *R*, as in *Crudele*, Cruell: *Credo*, I beleue: And before *L*, as in *Clamòre*, Clamour or crying out: *Inclito*, Renoumed: *Inclinato* and *Inchinato*, Inclined: *Concludo* and *Conchiudo*, I conclude: *ſo Concluſione* and not *Conchiuſione*, is rightly ſaide.

D before *R*, as in *Dritto*, Right: *Padre*, a Father: *Madre*, a Mother: *Ladro*, a Theefe.

F before *R*, as in *Frutto*, Frute: *Fratello*, a Brother: *Fraude*, Fraude or diſceite.

G before *N*, as in *Benigno*, benigne: *ordigno*, an inſtrument: *Ingegno*, vvyt: *Lamagna*, Almaigne: *Compagno*, a compaigmon. And before *R*, as in *Gratia*, grace or fauour: *Gràto*, thankefull: *Gràue*, grave. And before *L*, as in *Gloria*, glorye: *Conſiglio*, Counſaile.

P before *R*, as in *Prègio*, the price: *Sempre*, alvvays: *Prudente*, prudent: *Lepre*, a hare. And before *L*, as in

as in *Comèmplo*, I do contemplate, or beholde diligently: *Multiplico*, I do multiply.

S before *B*, as in *Sbàſſamẽto*, an imbaſing: *Sbandito*, a baniſhed man. And before *C*, as in *Scacciàto*, put avvay: *Naſco* I ſpring or am borne: *Paſco*, I feede. And before *D*, as in *Sdègno*, anger or diſdain: *Sdrucito*, rvpte. And before *F*, as in *Sfacendato*, vnoccupied: *Sfodràto*, dravvne or vnſheathed (as a ſvvorde). And before *G*, as in *Sgomento*, I feare: *Sganno*, I do delluer from diſceite. And before *L*, as in *Sleàle*, vnfaithfull: *Slegato*, vnbounde. And before *M*, as *Smembràto*, diſmẽbred: *Smorto*, pale or vvanne. And before *N*, as in *Snervo*, to debilitate or make feoble: *Snello*, nymble: *Snòdo*, I do vnknitt. And before *P*, as in *Spirito*, a ſpirit: *Speranza*, hope. And before *Q*, as in *Squàlido*, ſluttiſhe: *Squame*, the ſkale of a fiſhe. And before *R*, as in *Sregolato*, vnruled. And before *T*, as in *Studio*, ſtudye.

T before *R*, as in *Trèmo*, I tremble: *Trònco*, the ſtumpe or ſtem of a tree: *Tranquillità*, tranquillitye or reſt.

But the letter *Z*, neither goeth before, neither yet followveth an other conſonant in one ſelfe ſyllable.

Further, tovvching that vvhiche belongethe to the letters, it is very neceſſary to knovve, by vvhat reaſon the letters conſonantes are doubled in a vvorde: the vvhiche I vvill ſhevve by ordre of the

Consonants doubled in diuers

letters as briefly as I can, that therby the same may the more easely be commytted to memory.

B, therfore is doubled in thes vvordes, *Dubbio*, a doubt: *Dèbbo*, I ought, also *Deggio*: *Sàbbia*, grauell: *Scàbbia*, the skabbe: *Abbete*, a fyr tree: *Hàbbia*, he hathe, and also *Hàggia*: *Robba*, gooddes, & it is sayde, *Rubàre*, to steale: But *Làbbro*, a lippe: *Fabbro*, a carpenter: *Libbro*, a booke: *Ebbro*, dróke: maye either be vvritten thus, or vvith a single *B*. It is also doubled in the thirde personnes singular and plurall of the preter imperfectense of the subiunctiue mode: as *Amerèbbe* & *Amerèbbono*, *Valerèbbe* & *Valerèbbono*, *Leggerèbbe*, & *Leggerèbbono*, *Vdirèbbe* & *Vdirèbbono*: that is, he shold loue, they shold loue, he shold be vvorth, they shold be vvorth: he shold reade, thy shold reade: he shold heare, they shold heare. Againe it is doubled in this vvorde *Obbietto*, vvhiche is also saide *Oggètto*, that is, the obiect. Also in many verbes, vvhich are compound vvith the prepositió *Ad*, changing the letter *D*, into *B*, vvher vvith the simple vvordes do bègyn, as *Abbàrbaglio*, that is, I do dasell: *Abbràccio*, I do imbrace: There is excluded *Abòndo*, that is, I do abbounde: & *Abandóno*, I do forsake.

C is doubled in thes vvordes, vvhiche are taken from the latin, hauing the letter *X*, in the first syllable: and of *excellens*, is made *Eccèllente*, of *excepto*, *Eccètto*, and of *exceptio*, *Eccèttione*. And in thes vvordes

vvordes *Occhio* an eye, *Ginocchio*, a knee: vvhich haue in the plurall *Occhi*, & *Ginòcchi*: so *Finòcchio*, Fennell, & *Finócchi*. But here I vvill note by the vvaye, that the ſyllable *Chi*, is to be pronounced more mildely in thoſe vvordes, then in *Stocchi*, arming ſvvordes: *Fiòcchi*, lockes of heare or vvoll, the vvhiche hathe othervvyſe in the ſingular nomber *Stòcco* & *Fiòcco*. But this manner of pronunciation, vvho can teache by vvriting? Further this letter is doubled in *Sácco* a ſacke, *Giáccio* I lye, *Ghiáccio*, a froſte. Lykevvyſe in verbes compound vvith the prepoſition *AD*, the letter *D* being changed in to *C*, as vvee ſaide of late of the letter *B*, as *Accòlgo*, I do vvelcome: *Accènno*, I do nop. *Acceppio*, I do cople. Laſtly in verbes begynning vvith *RA*, as *Racconciàre*, to repaire: *Racommandàre*, to recommende.

Further, *D* is doubled in *Cadde*, vvhich is the preterperfectenſe of the indicatiue mode, and third perſon ſingular, of the verbe *Cádo* or *Caggio*, I fall: and in *Càddere*, vhich is of the plurall nomber. It is doubled alſo in verbes compounde vvith the prepoſition *AD*, as are *Addúco*, I bring forthe: *Addormo*, I fall on ſleepe: *Addolciſco*, I do ſvveeten: So likevvyſe in the verbe *Raddolcire*. There are that do double it alſo in the verbe *Traduco*, but that is not allovved of vvith ſome.

Alſo, *F* is doubled in thes vvordes *Offéſa*, *Vfficio*, *Beffe*, *Affànno*, and very manny ſuche like. Like-

vvise in verbes compounde vvith the prepoſition *AD*, as *Affermo*, I affirme: *Affretto*, I do make haſte. The ſame is to be vnderſtode of verbes compound vvith the prepoſition *DI*, as *Differiſco*, *Diffido*, *Diffiniſco*. And ſo likevvise of many verbes, taking their originall from latin verbes that haue in the firſt ſyllable the prepoſition *OB*, *B* being chaunged into *F*, in this vvyſe, *Offero*, *Offendo*, *Offuſco*.

Beſides, *G* is vvont to be doubled, ſo often as *I* and *O*, or *I* & *A*, do meete togeather in a dipthonge, ſo that they make one ſyllable: as is ſeene in theſe vvordes, *Saggio*, *Saggia*, ſage or vvyſe, vvhich haue in the plurall *Saggi* & *Sagge*. Here is to be noted that the letter *I* of this laſt vvorde *Saggè*, and ſuche like, is of very many vvrongfully placed betwene *G* & *E*, to thende they maye ſaye *Saggie*, *Piaggie*, *Greggie*: vvhere they are to ſaye *Sagge*, vvyſe, *Piagge*, Brymmes or Brinkes, *Gregge*, flockes. But contrary vvyſe vvhen *I* and *O*, do make tvvo ſyllables, the *G* that goeth before them ſhalbe ſingle, as *Priuilegio*, *Regio*, *Litigio*, *Veſtigio*: vvee do ſaye alſo *Dionigio* & *Dionigi*, Dennys, *Ambrogio* & *Ambroſio*. Neither is double *G*, vvritte in thoſe vvords, that do ende tvvo vvayes in *I*, as are *Pariſi* & *Parigi* Parrys, *Tuniſi* and *Tunigi*, *Luiſi* and *Luigi*, *Malagiſi* and *Malagigi*. But it is doubled in thoſe that come from the latin ending in *X*, as *Grex*, from vvhence *Gregge* or *Greggia*, poeticall: from *Lex*, *Legge*.

But

But from *Fex*, is made *Fèccia*, bycause the latin hathe in the genitiue singular *Fecis*. And from *Rex*, is made *Re*, aswell in the singular as in the plurall nomber, although Poetes maye saye somtymes in the plural *Règi*. It is doubled also in certaine verbes ending in *Gò*, as *Lèggo*, *Corrèggo*, *Veggo* & also *Veggio*. In fine, it is doubled in verbes compounde vvith the prepositiõ *AD*, suche as are *Agghiáccio*, *Aggiùngo*, *Aggnàglio*, & *Aggiornàrsi*.

Ther follovveth *L*, vvhiche is founde double in thes vvordes, *Bèllo*, *Castèllo*, *Fratèllo*, *Fàllo*, *Cauàllo*, *Metàllo*, and many suche like. Further, it is found doubled in the thirde personnes singular of the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, in those verbes that are of the first and fourth coniugation, vvhen in thende there is added an article, as *Amòllo*, *Vdíllo*. It is doubled also in verbes compounde vvith the prepositiõ *AD*, as *Allàrgo*, *Allènio*, *Alloggio*, *Alletto*, *Allento*. The selfe same is donne in verbes vvhervnto there is set before *Ra*, as is *Rallento*, *Rallegro*, *Rallùmo*: Also I vvill not omit hovv in prose the moste parte do vse to vvrite, *Dèllo*, *Allo*, *Dàllo*, *Dèlli*, *Alli*, *Dalli*, *Dèlla*, *Alla*, *Dàlla*, *Dèlle*, *Alle*, and *Dàlle*: for *De lo*, *A lo*, *Da lo*, *De li*, &c. as Poetes do vvrite. But *Allùi*, *Dallùi*, and suche like, I vvolde not vse, although very many do allovve of them. Nota

As concerning the letter *M*, it is doubled in these vvordes. *Dàmma*, *Epigràmma*, *Fiàmma*, *Gèmma*,

Gierusalèmme, *Boèmme*. Also it is doubled vvhen *Mi* is put to a verbe in thende: as *Emmi*, it is to me: *Dàmmi*, giue me: *Fàmmi*, do me. Againe in the first personnes of the plurall nomber, of the preterperfect tense of the indicatiue mode: As *Amàmmo*, vvee haue loued: *Valèmmo*, vvee haue ben vvorthe: *Leggèmmo*, vvee haue redde: *Vdimmo*, vve haue harde: *Fummo*, vvee haue ben. Also in verbes compounde vvith the preposition *AD*, as *Ammaèstro*, I do teache: *Ammoníſco*, I do Admoniſhe: *Ammíro*, I maruaile. VVee ſaye *Rammentáre*, to call to remembrance.

Further, *N* is doubled in theſe noumes: *Dònna*, *Madònna*, *Sònna*, *Anno*, *Affànno*, *Ingànno*, *Sènno*, *Innocente*. It is doubled alſo in theſe vvordes vvhich are deriued from the latin noumes, vvherin *M* goeth before *N*, as of *Somnus Sónno*, *Columna Colónna*, *Damnum Dànno*, *Scamnum Scànno*, *Autumnus Autónno*, & ſuche other like. It happeneth likevviſe ſo in the thirde perſonnes plurall, of the preſentenſe, of the indicatiue mode, of verbes that in the firſt perſon are of one ſyllable: vvherfore *Ho*, I haue, hath *Hànno*, they haue: *Sto*, I ſtande, hath *Stanno*, they ſtande: *Fo*, I doo or make, hathe *Fanno*, They doo or make: *Do*, I giue, hath *Dànno*, they giue. There is excepted *So* I am, vvhich hath *Sóno* (They are) vvith a ſingle *N*. The thirde perſonnes plurall of the future tenſe, in the indicatiue mode, haue alſo a double *N*, as *Amerànno*, they

ſhall

ſhall loue, *Valeràmmo*, they ſhalbe vvorth: *Leggeràmmo*, & *Vdiràmmo*. Lykevvyſe theſe preterperfectenſes in the ſingular nomber ſhalbe vvritte vvith double *N*, *Vènni*, I haue come: *Vènne* he hath come: *Tènni*, I haue hilde: *Tènne*, he hathe hilde: in the plurall, *Vènnero*, they haue come: *Tènnero*, they haue hilde. Againe in verbes compounde vvith the preposition *AD*, as *Annottàrſi*, To vvaxe night: *Annidàrſi*, To be neaſted: *Annùntio*, I do tell tydinges: *Annullàre*, to Adnull. Laſtly it is doubled in verbes compounde vvith the preposition *In*, as *Innouàre*, & *Innamoràrſi*.

Novv followeth *P*, vvhich is doubled in theſe vvordes: *Zoppo*, lame: *Appetito*, an appetite: *Doppio*, double: *Coppia*, as *Vna coppia d'huomini da bene*, A couple of honeſt men: *Doppo* After, hovvbeit Poetes do vvrite *Dopo*. It is doubled alſo in theſe preterperfectenſes: *Ruppi*, I haue broken: *Ruppe*, he hath broken: *Ruppero*, they haue broken. *Sèppi*, I haue knovvne: *Sèppe*, he hath knovvne: *Seppero*, they haue knovvne. So *Sàppia* I may knovve: *Sappiamo*, vvee maye knovve: *Sappiàte*, you may knovv, *Sappiàno*, they maye knovve. Againe it is doubled in certaine noumes proper: as *Filippo*, *Ariſtippo*, *Egèſippo*, *Ippolito*, *Ippodàmia*, *Giosèppe*. Alſo in verbes compounde vvith the preposition *AD*, as *Approuo*, *Appàre*. And in theſe that are compounde vvith *RA*, as *Rapporto*, I report: *Rappèllo*, I repeale or call backe. And to conclude, in the verbe *Op-*

pòngo, I laye againſt.

Neither vvil I ouerpaſſe the letter *Q*, for although it be not doubled in any vvorde, nevertheleſſe in theſe vvordes *Acqua*, vvater, *Acque* vvaters: *Giàcqui*, I haue layne: *Giàcque*, he hath layne: *Giàcquero*, they haue layne: & in like ſorte of others that haue *C* before *Q*, it ſeemeth in the pronouncing to haue a ſounde as though the *Q* vvere double. The ſame doth happen of theſe verbes *Nocqui*, I haue hurt: *Nocque*, he hath hurt: *Nocquero*, they haue hurt: *Nàcqui*, I haue ben borne: *Nàcque*, he hath ben borne: *Nacquero*, they haue ben borne: *Piàcqui*, I haue pleaſed: *Piacque*, he hath pleaſed: *Piacquero*, they haue pleaſed. Againe, in the verbes *Acquiſto*, I gette: *Acquèto*, as *mi acqueto*, I do quiet me.

R is founde diuerſly doubled in vvordes: as firſt in verbes vvhoſe thirde perſonnes ſingular of the preſent tenſe in the indicatiue mode do ende in *Re*, ſuche as are *Soccòrre*, he doth ſuccour: *Abbórre*, he doth abhorre: *Córre*, he runneth. There is excepted *Móre*, he dyeth. It is furthermore doubled in verbes, out of vvhoſe middeſt, for elegancy of ſpeache, there is taken avvaye the ſyllable *Ne*, and *Glie*, vvhich dyd go before the letter *R*, and an other *R* added in theire place: vvhervpon, of *Tenerò* is made *Terrò*, I ſhall holde: of *Venerò* is made *Verrò*, I ſhall come: of *Coglierò Corrò*, I ſhall gather: *Cógliere*, *Córre*,

to

to gather: *Venerèi, Verrèi*, I ſholde come: It is alſo doubled in theſe vvordes, *Càrro*, a carte: *Tórre*, a tovver: *Térra, Arra, Orrèndo*, vvhich are noumes: and in verbes, as *Nàrro*, I ſhevve: *Attèrro*, I caſt to the ground: *Sérro*, I ſhut: *Afférro*, I grype or holde faſt: *Sotterro*, I put in to the grounde. Laſtly in verbes compounde vvith the preposition *AD*, as *Arreſtàrſi*, to be arreſted: *Arriſchio*, I do haſarde: *Arríuo*, I do arriue: *Arricchire*, to enryche: *Arroſtíſco*, I do roſte.

S is alſo doubled, for vvee ſaye *Càſſa*, a cheſt: *Oſſo*, a bone: *Foſſo*, a dyche. There are alſo verbes, as *Pòſſo*, I can: *Arroſſiſco*, I bluſhe. Furthermore it is doubled in theſe noumes vvhich are takē from the latin vvordes, having the letter *X*: and by that means of *Saxum*, is made *Saſſo*, a ſtone: of *Luxuria, Luſſuria* luſt: of *Fixus, Fiſſo*, and *Fítto* fixed: of *Alexander*, *Aleſſàndro*: of *Dixit*, *Diſſe*, he hath ſaide: of *Vixì, Viſſi*, I haue lyved: of *Rexi, Rèſſi*, I haue ruled: of *Texo, Teſſo*, I do vveave. Againe it is doubled in noumes that come from the latines hauing *P*, and *S*: as for *Ipſe*, vvee may ſaye *Eſſo*, he: for *Gypſum, Geſſo*, plaiſter: for *ſcripſit, Scriſſe*, he hath vvritte. But *P*, is retained in theſe noumes proper, *Ipſifile*, *Ipſicratea*, & *Capſa* the proper name of a cittye. And I ſhall note by the vvaye, hovv *P* is taken avvaye, vvhen it goeth before the letter *S*, as *Sàlmo* for *Pſalmꝰ*. Further, it is doubled in vvords that come from the latin, hauing *B* before *S*, as

Assoluto from *Absolutus* absolute: *Asserto* from *absorptus*, supped vp. *Assente* from *Absens*, absent. *Astèmio* from *abstemius*, that abstaineth from drinke. *Assèntio* from *absynthium*, vvormevvood. It is doubled also in the last syllable of the preter imperfectense of the optatiue mode, singular nomber: as *Amàssi*, I did loue, or thou dideſt loue: *Amasse*, he dyd loue: and in like sorte in thother coniugations. And also vvhen it is of the plurall nomber, in a middle syllable: as *Amàssimo*, vvee did loue, *Amassero*, they did loue. Lykevviſe in the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, of verbes of the thirde coniugatiõ: as *Percòssi*, I haue stryken: *Percòsse*, he hath stryken: *Percòssero*, they haue stryken. Againe in verbes compounde vvith the prepoſition *AD*, as *Assàggio*, I do assaye: *Assálto*, I do assaulte: *Assicùro*, I do assuer: *Asségno*, I do assygne: *Assòrdo*, I make deafe: *Assomiglio*, I do reſemble. VVee saye *Rassùmo*, I take againe: & *Rassétto*, I do set or agree.

Touching the letter *T*, it is foũde also doubled in theſe vvordes vvhich come from the latin, hauing *B C*, or *P*, before *T*: herevpon it is, that for *Obtusus* vvee saye *Ottùso*, dull or blunt: for *obtineo Ottèngo*, I do obtaine: for *octo Otto* eight: for *doctus Dotto* learned: for *factus Fatto* donne or made: for *baptismus Battésimo* baptyſme: for *septẽ Sétte* seuen: for *ruptus Rotto* broken: and for *corruptus Corrotto* corrupt. Hovvbeit Petrarke hathe

vvritten

vvritten *Rapto* of *raptus*, a ſnatching or taking a vvaye: VVherby he vvolde make a difference betvvene the noume *Rapto*, and the aduerbe *Ratto*, ſvvyftly. It is doubled againe in theſe diminutiues, *Pouerètto*, a little poure vvretche: *Librètto*, a little booke: *Fanciullètto*, a little childe: *Boſchetto*, a little vvood. And to conclude, in verbes compounde vvith the prepoſition *A D*, as *Attriſto*, I make ſorrovvfull: *Atterro*, I caſt to the grounde, &c.

V is doubled in theſe verbes *Auuẽtùrſi*, to be caſt. *Auuertire*, to aduertyſe or admoniſhe. *Auuicinàrſi*, to Approche. *Auuedèrſi*, to be advvares. *Auuotàrſi*, to make a vovve. *Auualerſi*, to vſe any thing of an others or an others trauell. Notvvithſtanding, *Auenire* and not *Auuenire*, is to be vvritten as many vvill haue it: For bycauſe *Auuenire*, is not deriued from the verbe *Aduenio*, but from the verb *Euenit*, to happen or come to paſſe: the vvhiche ſignification dothe aptly agree to *Auenire*.

Further, tovvching the letters *X*, *Y*, & *K*: vvee ought not to be ignorant, hovve they are in no vſe vvith the Italiãs, for that they are not nõbred emõgeſt the other letters. For in ſteade of *Y*, they vſe *I*: for *K*, *C*: and for *X*, they vſe *S*: as vvee haue ſhevved before, either doubled in the middeſt of a vvorde, or ſometymes ſingle in the middeſt of a vvorde, and alvvayes ſingle in the begynning. And therfor in vvhat belongeth to the begynning, vve ſaye *Senècrate*, for *Xenocrates*: *Senofonte* for *Xenophon*:

X, Y, K, not uſid wth ye Italians.

and *Serse* for *Xerses*.

Lastly the letter *Z*, vvhich is the last of all the letters, that the Italians do vse, is doubled vvhen it is placed betvvene tvvo vouelles: as in *Bellezza*, *Dolcèzza*, *Gentilezza*. But vvhen any consonant goeth before it, then is it put single: as in *Speràn̄za*, *Partèn̄za*, *Licèn̄za*, *Sapien̄za*. But here is to be noted, that *Z* is not rightly doubled in this vvorde *Mezo*, although it be betvvene tvvo vouelles: Notvvithstanding Petrarke hath donne othervvayes, being brought thervnto for necessities sake in thendes of his verses, for the keping of his rysme. For vvhen vvee pronounce *Mezo*, it appereth plainely (vvho that obserueth the Italian pronunciation) not to be pronounced like vnto *Pezzo*, a peece: *Auèzzo*, accustomed, and suche like. And bycause sometymes, not onely like consonantes are doubled in a vvorde, but also diuerse: and not onely doubled, but are founde also tripled: therfore I do iudge it necessary to declare the reason therof. This therfore is first to be considred, hovv that the Italian speache doth not suffer tvvo like consonantes to be put before vvordes. For if any sholde thus vvrite, *Ssoperbo*, *Vvenere*, he should not do Italian like. And yet, there is no lack, but that tvvo diuerse consonantes maye be set before in very many vvordes, as maye be seene in *Spèro*, *Stùdio*, *Scàrico*, *Crèdo*, *Prèzzo*. Yea, and somtymes three also are founde before in Italian vvordes:

vvordes: as in *Stràda, Stràle, Stratagèma, Stràno, Stringo, Strètto, Sprezzo, Splendòre, Splendido, Scrino.* Further, there cannot be put three diuerse consonantes in the middest of a vvorde, and therfore vvee saye not, *Constànte, Transformo, Transmùto, Obstácolo, Substegno, Postpòsto*: But *Costànte, Trasformo, Trasmùto, Ostácolo, Sostègno, Pospòsto*: There are excepted, *Mostro, Sempre, Sepolcro, Tempro, Abbrèmio, Accrèsco, Attrauerso.*

Moreouer, *H* thorough vse of a knovvne aspiration, ought not to remaine vnknovvne: and hovv that of the most Italian vvriters it is put almost in to all those vvordes, that vvee receiue from the latines, and in the vvhich the latines them selues do vse an aspiration: as in *Huomo*, from *homo*: *Humano*, from *humanus*: *Ho*, from *Habeo*, *&c.* But since in our age the cause is taken avvay, vvhy the vse of a knovvne aspiration is sought for, surely me thinketh the effecte ought to cesse: that is, that *H* be no more put in to Italian vvordes (as vvee do pronounce very fevve of them) for a signe of a more grosse spirit. And notvvithstanding that the vse of this aspiration seemeth to me, to be coupled to fevve vvordes, yet suerly it is chiefly to be retained in this vvorde *Huomo*; to hide the foulenesse, that this dipthonge *VO*, (being placed as it vvere in the head) seemeth to bring vnto this noume. Further, it is not to be remoued from this verbe *Ho*, I haue: and that for a difference to be

Small vse of H.

had, betvvene that *Ho* and *O*, an aduerbe of calling, and *O*, a voice of ſeparation. Againe, betvvene *Ha*, (he hathe) and *A*, the prepoſition ſeruing to the Datiue caſe. Laſtly, to thende it maye be preſerued in theſe ſyllables, *Che*, *Chi*, *Ghe*, *Ghi*, in the vvhich aſſuredly there is a ſigne of a more groſſe ſpirit, vvherby theſe ſyllables do differ from them vvhich haue *Ce*, *Ci*, *Ge*, *Gi*. For vvhat the difference is, vvhether vvaye thou ſhalt pronovvnce: they rightlye knovve, that haue the Italian manner of pronouncing.

Touching that vvhich doth belonge to the vouelles, it is to be knovvne hovve they do cleaue togeather in dipthonges: vvhich are *AV*: as *Aura*, *Làura*, *Màuro*.

EV, as *Eúro*, theſt vvinde: *Scèuro*, deuided or ſeperated:

IE, as *Viène*, he cometh: *Briéne*, Brief: *Tiéne*, he holdeth: *Iéri*, yeſterdaye: *Pièno* full: *Fieno* heye.

IA, as *Ciancière*, to babble: *Ciànce*, bablinges or trifles: *Biànco*, vvhite: *Caccia*, hunting.

IO, as *Fióre*, a flovver: *Sciocco*, folyſhe: *Sciolgo*, I looſe: *Scioperàto*, vnoccupied.

IV, as *Ciùrma*, a company: *Schiuma*, frothe or ſkume: *Più*, more: *Giù*, doune.

IVO, as *Figliuolo*, a ſonne: *Giuoco*, playe or ſporte.

VO, as *Huòmo*, a man: *Vòpo*, neede: *Vouo*, an egge: *Buòno*, good: *Cuoco*, a cooke.

VI, as

VI, as *Guida*, a guide: *Piacqui*, I haue pleaſed: *Acquiſto*, I geat: *Quinto*, fifte.

VE, as *Piacque*, It hathe pleaſed: *Acque* vvaters: *Adunque*, Then or therefore, *Lingue*, tonges.

VA, as *Acqua*, vvater: *Lingua*, a tonge: *Guadagno*, gaine.

AI, as *Fài*, thovv makeſt: *Stài*, thovv ſtandeſt: *Amài*, I haue loued: *Lài*, lamentacions: *Farài*, thovv ſhalt make.

VAI, as *Guái*, vvooſe, or ſorrovves.

IEI, as *Miéi*, myne.

EI, as *Lèi*, ſhee: *Coſtei*, this vvomã: *Sèi*, be thovv.

VOI, as *Tuói*, thyne: *Suói*, thers: *Buòi*, oxen: *Vuòi*, vvylt thovv.

Here is to be remembred, that althoughe *Tuò*, *Suò*, *Io*, *Lèi*, *Lùi*, *Nòi*, *Voi*, *Tuòi*, *Suòi*, *Miei*, *Vuòi*, *Buòi*, for the moſt parre be of one ſyllable, aſvvell in proſe as in verſe, yet rovvching verſe, they are alvvayes in thende rvvo ſyllables.

Neithervvill I omyt hovv farre the pronounciation of vouelles, is to be obſerued: *O* and *E* are pronounced ſomtymes more darkely, and ſomtymes more clearly. And moſt darkely in theſe vvordes *Amòre*, *Colore*, *Ardore*, and ſuche like. But *E* is pronounced more clearly in this vvorde *Erba*: and *O*, in this vvorde *Ottima*. Neuertheleſſe the manner of pronouncing, cannot be ſhevved by vvriting: vvherfore it is to be learned of him, that hath th' Italian tonge.

TH' Italian ſpeache hath certaine articles, vvhich

are ſet before noumes improper: vvherof ſome be maſculine, and ſome feminine: and that, aſvvel in the ſingular: as in the plurall nomber, as herafter appereth.

- Articles.
  - Maſculine
    - Singular nomber. } *Il, lo*: the, him, it.
    - Plurall nomber. } *i, li, gli*: the, them.
  - Feminine
    - *Sing. nom.* } *La*: the, her, it.
    - *Plur. nom.* } *Le*: the, them.

It lacketh caſes: vvherin as it is like vnto the Hebrue tonge, ſo is it vnlike; either to the Greke, or Latine tonges. VVerfore in varying of the articles, by ſundry caſes, it taketh theſe prepoſitions: *De* for the genitiue: *A* for the datiue, and *Da* for the ablatiue. In the vocatiue, it vſeth for a ſigne of that caſe *O*, an aduerbe of calling. In the nominatiue and accuſatiue, Articles are alſo vſed: as hereafter it may appere.

- Articles.
  - Maſculine.
    - Singular nomber.
      - *Nominatiue: Il, lo*: the, it.
      - *Genitiue: Del, dello*: of the, him, it.
      - *Datiue: Al, allo*: to the, hym, it.
      - *Accuſatiue: il, lo*: him, it
      - *Vocatiue: ô*, O.
      - *Ablatiue, Dal, dallo*: from the, him, it.

Maſc.

Articles

Masculine.

Plur. nomb.

Nomi. *i, li, gli:* the.
Geni. *dei, de' delli, degli:* of the, the.
Dati. *ai, a', alli, à gli:* to the, the.
Accu. *i, li, gli:* the, them.
Voca. *o,* O.
Abla. *dai, da', dalli, dagli:* from the, them.

Sing. nomb.

Nomin. *la:* the, it.
Geni. *della,* or *de la:* of the, her, it.
Dati. *alla,* or *à la:* to the, her, it.
Accu. *la:* the, her, it.
Voca. *o:* O.
Ab. *dalla,* or *da la:* from the, her, it.

Feminine.

Plur. nomb.

Nomi. *le:* the.
Gen. *delle,* or *de le:* of the, them.
Dati. *alle,* or *à le:* to the, them.
Accu. *le:* the, them.
Voc. *o:* O.
Ab. *dalle,* or *da le:* from the, them.

Articles ioined to other prepositions.

Ne, in

Nélla, Nel: in the, it.
Nélli, Negli, Nei, Ne': in the.
Nella: in the, it.
Nelle: in the.

Per, for, by, or thorough

Per lo, Pel, Pella: for by, or thorough the, it.
Per li, Per gli, Pelli, Per i, Pe i, Pe', for, by, or thorough the,
Per la } for, by, or thorough the, it
Per le }

Con: vvith { Con lo, Col, Còllo: vvith the, vvith it. / Con li, Con gli, Còlli, Co i, Co': vvith the. / Con la, Còlla } vvith the. / Con le, Colle }

Of th' vſe of th' Articles.

All articles almoſt, are vſually placed before noumes cómon. I ſaye almoſt, bycauſe ſomtymes th'article *la*, is placed before noumes proper: as in his place ſhalbe ſhevved.

Nota.

LO.

Th'article *lo*, is to go before vvordes begynning vvith a vouel: but the letter *O* is cut of, & an Apoſtropha ſet in the place, after this ſorte: *l'Amore*, *l'Onore*: And therfore they are pronounced as though they vvere vvritten *Lamòre*, *Lonòre*.

But here is to be noted, that the Thuſcan Italians are accuſtomed to take avvaye *I*, from theſe vvordes vvhich are compound vvith this prepoſition *In*, and to adde an Apoſtropha to the vouell of the article: thus, *La'mperatore* in the ſingular nomber: and *Gli'mperatori* in the plurall: and ſo of others like. Hovvbeit, I vvold not haue thē (though *Boccace* be theire author) to be imytated in this: ſince it is an affected kinde of ſpeach. Further, ſince an Apoſtropha is a ſigne of a vouell miſſing, to vvhat ende is it ſet to the article, to vvhome there is nothing miſſing? Beſides, the ſigne of ſuch

a lacke

a lacke doth rather appertaine to the letters consonantes depriued of theire vouelles, then to the selfe vouelles. To conclude, those vvordes *Imperatòre* and *Imperatòri* may seeme (as me thinketh) vniustly beheaded, in taking from them the letter *I*, from vvhence they do begyn.

And novv to our matter: *Lo* is also to go before vvordes that do begyn vvith tvvo sundry consonantes, vvhetof the first shalbe *S*: in this vvise: *Lo Spirito*, *lo Stòmaco*, *lo Scacciato* a cast of: *lo Stato*, *lo Stràle* a shafte or arrovve.

In like sorte it is to be vsed, being ioyned vvith a prepositiõ: as *Dello Spirito*, of the spirite: *Allo Spirito*, to the spirite: *Dallo Spirito*, from the spirite: *Per lo spirito*, for, by, or thorough the spirit: *Con lo Spirito*, vvith the spirite: *Nello Spirito*, in the spirite.

In fine, this article *Lo* is set before this nouine *Il Quale*, & that in the begynning of a verse: vvherfore vvee saye, *lo Quale*.

I L.

Th' article *Il* is to be placed before vvordes that do begyn vvith a consonant: as *Il Re*, *il Prìncipe*, *il Cielo*, *&c.*

And bothe *Lo* and *Il*, do go before verbes of the infinitiue mode, obseruing th' affore said ordre in the begynning of the letters: as *l'Amàre*, *il dire*, *lo Scriuere*.

The vvhich order is to be obserued vvith thes masculin articles in the plurall nomber: for *I*, is set

before vvordes begynning vvith a conſonant: as *i Principi, i Re, i Cieli.*

But *Li* and *Gli*, do go before vvordes begynning vvith a vouell: as *li* or *gli Amori*, *li* or *gli Onori*, *li* or *gli Eserciti.*

Hovvbeit vvhen the vouel ſhalbe *I*, vvher vvith the vvorde follovving the article doth begyn, then ſhall th' article *Gli*, be placed before it: and notvvithſtanding forgo his vouell, in this ſorte: *Gl' Iniqui, Gl' Impij, Gl' Ingiuſti, &c.*

Li and *Gli*, are alſo placed before vvordes, that do begyn vvith tvvo diuerſe conſonantes: vvherof the firſt ſhalbe *S*: as *Gli Spiriti, Gli Stràli, Gli Stènti* the tormẽtes: *Gli Scòmmodi*, the diſcõmodities, &c.

The ſame is to be donne vvhen they are ioyned to prepoſitions: for vvee ſaye *De i Re*, and not *De gli Re*, and ſo by the other caſes.

But here is to be noted, that th'article *I*, for the moſt parte is taken avvay, and an Apoſtropha ſet in place therof, in this ſorte, *De' fatti tuòi* for *De i fatti tuòi*: So is *A'* alſo vſed for *A i*, *Da'* for *Dai*, *Co'* for *Co i*, *Ne'* for *Nei*, and *Pe'* for *Pei*. And it behoueth that this be donne vvith iudgement, the vvhich, (vvho that ſo can) is rather attained by reading of approued authors, then by any arte.

Beſides vve ſay *Delli Spiriti*, and not *De i Spiriti*, *A gli* or *Alli Spiriti*. But not *A i Spiriti, &c.*

Further, the prepoſition *Per*, vvill alvvaies requier the articles *Lo*, *Li*, or *Gli*, vvithout obſerving any rule of the letters, vvher vvith the vvordes fol-

followving do begyn: as *Per la petto, Per gli fianchi,* And many tymes they say, *Pe' monti, Pe' piani*: in stedde of those formes of speach that haue *Per li monti, Per li piani*: that is, by the mountaines, by the plaines.

These forsaide articles being ioyned vvith prepositions are none othervvayes vsed, then if they vvere vvithout them: vvherfore vvee say, *Dell' Amòre, De gli Amori, All' ingiusto, A gl' ingiusti*: and after the same manner, thoroughout all th'other cases, asvvell of the singular, as of the plurall nomber.

L A.

Tovvching the feminine article, *La*, it is for the most parte geuen to noumes common: as vvhen vvee say *La tàuola, La bàrca, La scuòla*: and sommtymes to noumes proper: as *Boccace* dyd in sayng, *La Belcolore, La Fiammètta, &c.*

VVhere it behoueth to note, hovv this article is set vvhole and perfect, before vvordes that begin vvith a consonant: as next before it appereth: and as often as it is set before vvordes beginning vvith a vouell, it is depriued of the letter *A*, & an Apostropha added in this vvise, *l' Anima, l'Onestà, l' Amicitia.*

In like sorte is *Le* to be vsed, being the plurall nomber to the article *La*: Sauing it is not geuen to noumes proper. So that vvee say, *Le stelle, Le donne*, likevvise: *L'ànime, L'amicitie, L'iniquità, L'impreso.*

Thesame ordre is to be obserued, vvhen this article is coupled to prepositions: For vvee say in the singular nomber: *Della stèlla, Alla stèlla, Dalla stèlla, Per la stèlla, Con la stèlla, Nella stèlla: Dell'ànima, All' ànima*, &c. But in the plurall nomber. *Delle stèlle, Alle stèlle, &c. Dell' anime, All' anime: &c.*

Of a Noume.

Euery Italian noume doth end in some vouell, as *Dio, Angelo, Cièlo, Huòmo*, and others almost innumerable.

But yet somtymes they do forgo it, chiefly in vvordes, vvhere those letters that the latines do call liquides, *videlicet L, N*, and *R*, do preceede the last vouell: as *Dèbil, Fel, Mel, Fedel, Van, Pensiér*, for *Dèbile, Fele, Mèle, Fedele, Vàno, Pensiero*.

And this is vsually donne, vvhen the vvorde follovving shall begyn vvith a consonant: as *Van desio, Pensièr canuto:* that is, a vaine desier, a graue thought: Also *Fedel compàgno, Mel dolce:* vvhere no Apostropha is added, bycause they do not forgo theire vouelles for others follovving: and therfore vvee say, *Gran còsa, Buòn Ghristiàno, San Pàolo:* for *Grande Cosa, Buòno Cristiàno, Santo Pàolo:* vvhich last manner of speaches are muche more improper, then the former.

But from this rule are excepted these noumes, *Còllo* a neck, *Apòllo, Volo* a flight, *Affànno* griefe, *Ingànno* deceipt, *Oscùro, Dùro, & Chiàro*. For hardly vvee say *Col, Apol, Vol, Affan, Ingan, Oscur, Dur*

Dur, *Chiar*: although Petrarke (and that very seldome) hath vsed these tvvo last.

Neyther do these vvordes *Animo*, *Abìsso*, *Pègno*, *Sostègno*, and such like: suffer any abridging.

Further th' Italian noumes, do vse to let slip the last vouell, vvhen the vvorde that followveth doth begyn vvith a vouell, and for the vouell omitted, to vvrite an Apostropha, thus: *Vostr' òcchi*, *Molt' ànni*, *&c.* Whervpon, it doth appeare to be chiefly in vse in noumes adiectiues.

Lastly, the Italian poetes do depriue many noumes, not of theire vouelles onely, but of theire last syllables: or at least do take from those syllables *L*: for to obserue number in verse: vvhervpon it is, that they say somtymes, *Anima'* and *Amài* for *Animàli*: *Laccino'* for *Laccinoli*: *Cana'* & *Canai* for *Canalli*: *Be'* and *Bei* for *Bèlli*: *Que'* and *Quèi* for *Quèlli*: *Ta'* and *Tài* for *Tali*: *Quà* and *Quai* for *Quàli*.

Hovvbeit this is nothing at all vsed, vhen the vvorde that followveth doth begyn vvith a vouell: as the vvritinges of approued aucthors in sundry places beare vvitnesse.

Of the ending of Noumes.

Proper names of men and the singular nõber do end in.

A, *Anèa*, *Pitàgora*, *Lucà*, *Andrèa*, *Porsèna*.
E, *Césare*, *Aristòtile*, *Scipìone*, *Platòne*.
I, *Gionàmmi*, *Luigi*, *Dionigi*.
O. *Alessàndro*, *Pietro*, *Paolo*.
V. *Giesù*, *Artù*.

Proper names of Cities, the masculi. gender do end in.
- E, *Lione.*
- I, *Parigi, Brindisi, Ragusi.*
- O, *Milano, Como, Pesaro.*
- V, *Corfu, Cefalu, Peru.*

Proper names of families ending in.
- A, *Colonna, Carrafa, Gonzaga, Cossa Austria, Aragona.*
- E, *Dentice, Ponte, Este.*
- I, *Medici, Gritti, Piccolomini, Venti, Tornaquinci, Doni, &c.*
- I, or O, *Quirini & Quirino, Soderini* and *Soderino, &c.*
- I, or E, *Canalcanti* or *Conalcante,*
- O, *Anolo, Toledo.*

Further, these surnames are not vsed after one selfe manner and therfore it shall not be amysse to shevv you hovv they are vsed in speach: for vve say *Pompeo Colonna,* Pompey Colũna, *Maria Colonna,* Mary Columna. *I Colonnesi*: those of Columna.

VVee say further *Carlo d' Austria: Quei della casa d' Austria Ferrante, d' Aragona: Quei d' Aragona*: for *Aragonesi* doth signifie those that are affected to that familie.

Tovvching the seconde sorte: vvee say *Camillo, Dentice, Diana, Dentice, Il Dentice, I Dentici, le Dentici.* Againe *Andrea Ponte*, or *da Ponte: Caterina Ponte, Il Ponte*, or *da casa Ponte, Quel*, or *Quei da casa ponte.* Also *Ercole da Este, Caterina da Este, Quei da Este.*

The surnames of the third sort are thus vsed: for vvee

vvee ſay: *Còſmo Medici*, or *Còſmo de' Medici*: *Lucrètia Medici* or *de' Medici*: *Il Medici*, *I Medici*:

So *Francèſco Dòni*, *Giouànna Dòni*, *Il Dòni*: likevviſe *Aleſsàndro Piccolòmini*, *Il Piccolòmini*, *Portia Piccolomini*, *La Piccolomini*.

VVee ſay further *Pietro Quirini*, or *Quirino*: *Camìlla de' Quirini*, or *Quirìna*, but not *Camìlla Quirini*: vvhich is not in vſe. Againe it is rightly ſayde *il Quirìno*, but not *il Quirini*. But if any ſhall obiecte, vvhy is it rightly ſayde *il Medici*, *il Doni*: I anſvver, that the ſurnames of *Medici* and *Dòni* haue none other termination that is in vſe. But the ſurname *Quirini* hath bothe *Quirino* for the men, and *Quirina* for the vvomen. By this means vvee ſay *Antonia Quirìna*, and not *Quirìni*, but *de' Quirini*: vvhere, notvvithſtanding vvee may ſay *Caterìna Medici*, and not *Medica*.

Likevviſe the examples of the fifte ſorte ſhalbe, *Guìdo Caualcànte* or *Caualcànti*: *Il Caualcànte*, *I Caualcànti*: *Giùlia Caualcànte*.

And tovvching thoſe of the laſte ſorte, vve ſay *Alfónſo d'Aualo*, *Pietro di Toledo*.

Noumes appellatiues of the maſc. gẽder and ſingular number do end in.

A, *Sofiſta*, *Poèta*, *Profèta*, *Podeſtà*, *Pianeta*.

E, *Onore*, *Amòre*, *Colóre*, and *Fànte*, vvhich is of the ſe. gẽder, alſo *Signore*.

O, & E, *Caualièro* (vvith the *Poetes*, or *Caualière* (vvith thoſe that vvrite in proſe) of the vvhich ſorte there are many other like noumes.

This noume *Pàri* doth belonge to bothe genders: vvherfore vvee ſay *I Pàri tuoi, I Pàri vòſtri, Le pàritùe, Le pàri vòſtre:* that is, thyne, or your like, and this onely in the plurall nomber. For in the ſingular vvee ſay *Tùo pàri*, and *Tuà pari*, that is thy like.

VVee ſay further, *un Pàio di Calze: due pàia, tre pàia, quattro pàia, &c. Di polli:* by the vvhich forme of ſpeaches, it is apparant vvhat differcnce there is betvvne *Pàri, Paio*, and *Pàia*: for *Pari* declareth ſimilitude, *Paio* and *Paia*, fellovvſhip.

But the reader is here to be admoniſhed, that theſe vvordes *Pàio, Pari*, and *Paia*, do belong alſo vnto the verbe *Parere*, to ſeeme. In this ſorte

Indicatiue.

Io Pàio	I ſeeme
Tu Pàri	Thovv ſeemeſt.

Subiunctiue.

Io Paia	He ſeeme.
Tu Pàia	Thovv ſeemeſt
Colui Pàia	I ſeemeth.

Noumes adiect. of the ſingular nõber and maſ. gẽder do ende in.

O, *Diuíno, Bèllo, Vmàno, Fíero, Altièro, Orrendo, Ornato, &c.*

E, *Celeſte, Fedèle, Dòlce, Vmile, &c.* vvhich are alſo of the femin. gẽder.

Tovvching theſe noumes, vvhen they are of the plurall nomber, they do ende all in *I*, as do *Huomini, Cieli, Angeli, &c.* And that aſvvell vvhen they ende

ende in *O*, in the ſingular nomber: as vvhen they ende in *E*.

Notvvithſtanding ſuch are excepted as in the plurall nomber haue double terminations: that is, in *I*, and are of the maſculine gender: and in *A*, chaunging the maſculine gẽder in to the feminine as here followving doth appeare.

Noumes in the plurall nomber ending in.
- A, *Dita, Làbbra, & Labbia, Ginòcchia, Bràccia, Lègna, Veſtigia, Rìſa, &c.*
- I, *Diti, Labbri, Ginocchi, Bràcci, Legni, Veſtigij, Riſi.*

But thoſe that ende in *A*, are moſt in vſe vvith ſuch as vvrite in proſe.

And ſuerly, noumes of the femi. gender do not ende after that mãner: as it may here after appeare.

Proper names of women the ſingular nõber do ende in.
- A, *Cornèlia, Làura, Tùllia, Lucrètia, Mària, &c.*
- E, *Beatrice, Rachele, Berenice, Penèlope, &c.*
- O, *Glicèrio, Caliſto, Dido, Sàfo, Calippo, Ino, &c.*

Proper names of Citties of the feminine gender ending in.
- A, *Roma, Venètia, Pàdoua, Veròna, Fiorènza, &c.*
- E, *Auignòne, Cartagine, Atène.*
- I, *Nàpoli, Coſtantinòpoli.*
- O, *Corìnto, Sèſto, Abìdo, Effeſo, Argo.*

- A, *Anìma, Amicitia, Dònna, Signòra.*
- E, *Opinòne, Lettìone, Affettìone.*
- O, *Màno.*

Nomes appellatiues of the feminine gender and singular number ending in.

- A & E
  - A, *Onestà, Arma, Loda, Fròda, Frònda, àla.*
  - E, *Onestate, Arme, Lòde, Frode, Frònde, àle.*
- V & E
  - E, *Virtùte, Seruitùte, Grùe:*
  - V. *Virtù, Seruitù, Grù.*
- A & O
  - A, *Orècchia, Foglia, Cèrchia, Chiòstra, Gelsa:*
  - O, *Orècchio, Fòglio, Cèrchio, Chiòstro, Gelso.*

But vvhen they ende in *O*, they are of the masculine gender *Orecchia*, and *Fòglia* are often in vse, as are *Cèrchio*, *Chiòstro*, and *Gelso*: but the rest not so.

Noumes adiectiues of the feminine gender and singular number ending in.

- A, *Biànca, Bella, Diuìna, Ornàta, Fièra, Rèa, &c.*
- E, *Fedele, Crudèle, Fòrte*: the vvhich are also of the masculine gender.

Further, such noumes shall haue *I*, in the plurall number, as in the last place haue *E* in the singular: But if in the singular they haue *A*, they shall haue *E* in the plurall. VVhere vpon it is, that those that haue double terminatiõs in the singular number, haue them also double in the plurall: as here followving it maye appere.

Sing.

Sing. nom.	A, *Fontàna*	Plu. nomb.	E, *Fontàne*	
	E, *Fonte*		I, *Fonti*	
Sing. nom.	A, *Arma*	Plu. nomb.	E, *àrme*	
	E, *Arme*		I, *àrmi*	
Sing. nom.	V, *Virtù*	Plu. nomb.	V, *Virtù*	
	E, *Virtùte*		I, *Virtùti*	
Sing. nom.	A, *Bontà*	Plu. nomb.	A, *Bontà*	
	E, *Bontàte*		I, *Bontàti*	
Sing. nom.	A, *Orècchia*	Plu. nomb.	E, *Orècchie*	
	O, *Orecchio*		I, *Orècchi*	

But *Mano*, thorough a certaine vſe of ſpeach, though it be of the feminine gender, doth end (in the ſingular nomber) in *O*, as *Mano*; vvhervpon it followveth, that in the plurall it doth end in *I*, as *Mani*.

Of the declining of Noumes.

Although th' Italian tonge (as vvee haue before declared in the declining of the articles) hath neither caſes, nor declenſion of noumes as are in the Latin, and Greke tonges: yet doth it receiue all manner of variation: vvhich is ſuch, as doth de-

pende vpon prepoſitions, either by them ſelues alone, or ioyned vvith th' articles.

The 1. Example vvith th' articles ioyned to prepoſitions.

Nomin. ſingul.	*L' Amico*	The frende
Genit.	*Dell' Amico*	Of the frende
Dat.	*All' Amico*	To the frende
Accuſ.	*L' Amico*	The frende
Vocat.	*O Amìco*	O frende
Ablat.	*Dall' Amico*	From the frende.
Nom. plur.	*Gli Amici*	The frendes
Genit.	*De gli Amici*	Of the frendes
Dat.	*A gli Amici*	To the frendes
Accuſ.	*Gli Amici*	The frendes
Vocat.	*O Amici*	O frendes
Ablat.	*Da gli Amici*	From the frẽdes.

The vſe of the 1. Example thorough all the Caſes and Numbers.

Nom. ſing. L' Amico vènne: A frend hath come.

Gen. *Mi ricòrdo dell' amico*: I do remember me of a frende.

Dat. *Compiàccio all' amico*: I pleaſe (or content) a frende.

Accuſ. *Amo l' amico*: I loue a frende.

Vocat. *O amico vièni*: Oh frende come.

Ablat. *Mi pàrto dall' amico*: I departe from a frẽde.

Nom. plu.

Nom.plu. Gli amici vènnero: the frẽdes haue come.
Gen. *Mi ricòrdo de gli amici:* I do remember me of the frendes.
Dat. *Compiàccio à gli amici:* I pleaſe (or content) the frendes.
Accuſ. *Amo gli amici:* I loue the frendes.
Vocat. *O amici venìte:* Oh frendes come.
Ablat. *Mi parto da gli amici:* I departe from the frendes.

The 2. example vvith prepoſitions onely.

Nom.ſing.	*Amico*	Frende
Genit.	*di amico*	of a frende
Dati.	*ad amico*	to a frende
Accuſ.	*amico*	frende
Vocat.	*amico*	frende
Ablat.	*da amico*	from a frende.
Nom.plur.	*Amici*	Frendes.
Genit.	*di amici*	of frendes
Dat.	*ad amici*	to frendes
Accuſ.	*amici*	frendes
Vocat.	*amici*	frendes
Ablat.	*da amici*	from frendes.

The vſe of the 2. example thorough all the Caſes.

Nom.ſing. Fù amico vero. He vvas a tru frende.
Genit. *Non è vfficio di amico.* It is not the office (or duty) of a frende.

Dat. *Io ne parlài ad amico fidàto.* I haue ſpokē therof to a truſty frende.

Acc. *Mai non viſitài amico à me più caro di te:* I dyd neuer viſit a frende more deare to me thē thou.

Vocat. *Amico vièni.* Frende come.

Ablat. *Da amico, còme sèi tu, ricèuo ogni coſa in bùona parte:* From a frende as thou art, I receiue euery thing in good parte.

Nom.plu. Furono amici veri: They vvere tru frēdes.

Genit. *Non è vfficio di amici:* It is not the office (or dutie) of frendes.

Dat. *Io ne parlài ad amici fidati:* I haue ſpokē therof to truſty frendes.

Accu. *Mai non viſitài amici à me piu cari di voi:* I did neuer viſit frendes more deare to me thē you.

Vocat. *Amici venite:* Frendes come.

Ablat. *Da amici come ſete voi, ricèuo ogni coſa in bùona parte:* From frendes as you are, I receiue euery thing in good parte.

The 3. example vvith the article *IL.*

Nom.ſingul.	*Il maèſtro*	the maiſter
Genit.	*del maèſtro*	of the maiſter
Dat.	*al maèſtro*	to the maiſter
Accuſ.	*il maèſtro*	the maiſter
Vocat.	*ô maèſtro*	ô maiſter
Ablat.	*dal maèſtro*	from the maiſter.
Nom.plur.	*I maèſtri*	the maiſters
Genit.	*De i maèſtri*	of the maiſters

Dat.

Dat.	*ái maèstri*	to the maiſters
Accuſ.	*i maèstri*	the maiſters
Vocat.	*ô maèstri*	ô maiſters
Ablat.	*dai maèstri*	from the maiſters.

The 4. example is of a Noume of the feminine gender, vvhich taketh the article *L A*, depriued of the vouell.

Nom. ſing.	*L'ànima*	the ſole
Genit.	*dell' ànima*	of the ſole
Dat.	*all' anima*	to the ſole
Accuſ.	*l'ànima*	the ſole
Vocat.	*ô ànima*	ô ſole
Ablat.	*dall' ànima*	from the ſole.
Nom. plur.	*L'ànime*	the ſoles
Genit.	*dell' ànime*	of the ſoles
Dat.	*all' ànime*	to the ſoles
Accuſ.	*l'ànime*	the ſoles
Vocat.	*ô ànime*	ô ſoles
Ablat.	*dall' ànime*	from the ſoles.

The 5. examples is of a Noume of the ſame gender vvith the article *L A*, vvholye.

Nom. ſing.	*La mènte*	the minde
Genit.	*della mènte*	of the minde
Dat.	*alla mènte*	to the minde
Accuſ.	*la mènte*	the minde
Vocat.	*ô mènte*	ô minde
Ablat.	*dalla mènte*	from the minde.

Nom.plur.	*Le mènti*	the mindes
Genit.	*delle mènti*	of the mindes
Dat.	*alle mènti*	to the mindes
Accuſ.	*le mènti*	the mindes
Vocat.	*ô mènti*	ô mindes
Ablat.	*dalle menti*	from the mindes.

I vvill adde here, in vvhat ſorte moſt of the noumes that vvee do vſe, are deriued vnto vs from all the declenſions of the latin noumes. But I vvilbe more briefe herein, then peraduenture the matter ſhall ſeeme able to ſome: bothe bycauſe I deſier breuity: as to thende the reader inſtructed in the latin, vvhen by theſe, that I ſhal novv tovvche he ſhall as it vvere in ſearching take holde, he may by hym ſelfe call more to remembrance.

Of the 1. noumes maſc. and femi. ending in.
- A, *Poèta, Profèta, Pitàgora, Euangeliſta, Fèmina, Erba, Tàuola, Càrta, Feneſtra.*
- E, *Anchiſe, Penèlope.*

Of the 2. noumes of bothe genders ending in.
- O, *Antònio, Virgilio, Milàno, Cauàllo, Líbro, Làuro, &c.*
- I, *Dionígi, Parígi, Luígi.*

Of the 3. ending in.
- A, *Poèma, Stratagèma, Dogma, &c.*
- E, *Cèſare, Lettiòne, Pàllade, Rachèle, Nièue, Scùre, &c.*
- I, *Filli, Meri, Cariddi, Tifi, &c.*

Of

Of the 4. vvhich end in. { O, *Màno, Còrno, Effétto, Affétto, Difétto, Rispétto, Sênso, Gústo, Intelléito, Vdúto.* / A, *Vísta* or *Vedúta, Vdíta.*

Of the 5. which end in. { E, *Spècie, Effígie, Tempèrie, Congèrie.* / I, *Di, Mezodi.*

Of Noumes comparatiues and Superlatiues.

Th'Italian ſpeache doth lack noumes comparatiues: But in ſtedde therof they vſe the poſitiue, vvith the aduerbe *Più*, more: thus, *Più dotto, Più belle, Più fórte.* VVhoſe ſignification is increaſed by adding of the aduerbes, *Molto*, and *Aſſai*: as *Aſsài più* or *Mòlto più*, or *Aſſai molto più*, or *Molto Aſſai più Dotto*: euery one of theſe vvayes is rightly ſaide.

But tovvching their vſe, they do requier a genitiue caſe, in this ſorte: *Io ſò no più dotto di te*, I am better learned then thou. Alſo, *Ciceròne fu più eloquente di Ortènſio*, Cicero vvas more eloquent then Hortenſius. VVee haue alſo theſe manner of ſpeaches in the comparatiue degrees: *Tu non sèi il più dotto del mòndo: Tu sèi il più ricco della compagnia: Io sòno amico de i più dotti: Tu sèi de i più dotti: Tu sèi ſtimàto tra i più dotti: Tu ti puòi paragonàre à i più dotti.*

The ſuperlatiue is not ſo vſed, as it can declare compariſon, but vvorthynes: For vve ſaye not, *Ciceròne fu eloquentiſſimo de' Romàni*, ſince ſuch a

Molto assai più dotto.

phraſe of ſpeache is all together latin: But vvee ſay *Cicerone fù eloquentiſsimo*: vvithout addition of any other perſon, in compariſon of vvhome *Cicero* may be.

Of Noumes Numerall.

Vno, is of the ſingular nomber, *Vni* of the plurall, and bothe of the maſculine gender. *Vna*, is of the ſingular nomber, *Vne* of the plurall, and both of the feminine gender. And vvee do vſe *Vno*, and *Vna*, vvhen vvee nomber: But *Vni* and *Vne*, in this ſorte: as *L'ùne e l'àltre*: *Gli ùni e gli àltri*, bothe thone and thother, none othervvayes then the latines do vſe *Vtrique* and *vtraque*.

Due, and in verſe (vvho that vvill) *Duò*: neuer *Dùa*, or *Duoi*, though many do vſe them. Further they do belong to either gender: the vvhich is likevviſe to be vnderſtode of all the other numbers that followve. VVee ſay alſo *Ambidue*: vvhich is vnderſtode of tvvo males, or at leaſt th'one of the tvvo being a male: and *Ambedue* of tvvo females. But *Ambodue*, *Amendùe*, *Amendùne*, and *Amẽdùni*: although approued auctors do vſe them: yet vvold not I vvillingly vſe them.

VVee ſaye further *Ambo*: in the ſame ſignification that the latines doo.

Trè: three,
Cinque: fiue,
Sètte: ſcuen,
Quàttro: fovver,
Sèi: ſix.
Otto: eight,
None:

Nòue: nyne, *Diece*: ten,
Vndici: eleuen, *Dòdici*: tvvelue,
Trèdici: thertene, *Quattòrdici*: fovvertene,
Quìndici: fiuetene, *Sedeci*: ſixtene,
Diceſsètte: ſeuentene, *Diciòtto*: eitghtene,
Dicennòue: nynetene, *Vènti*: tvventy,
Vent'ùno or *vna*: tvventy one,
Venti dùe: tvventy tvvo, *Vènti tre*: tvventythree,
Venti quattro: tvventyfovver,
Venti cìnque: tvventyfiue, and ſo forvvardes,
Trènta: therty, *Quaràntа*: forty.
Cinquànta: fiuety, *Seſsànta*: ſixty, or three ſkore,
Sett ànta: ſeuenty, or three ſkore and ten,
Ottànta: eighty, or fovver ſkore,
Nouànta: nynety, or fovver ſkore and ten,
Cènto: An hundred,
Cènto & vno, or *vna*: an hundred and one,
Cènto & due: an hundred and tvvo,
Cento & tre: an hundred and three,
Cènto & quàttro: an hundred and fovver. And ſo forvvardes.
Dugènto: tvvo hundred,
Trecento: three hundred,
Quàttrocènto: fovver hundred,
Cinquecènto: fiue hundred,
Seicento: ſix hundred, *Settècento*: ſeuen hundred,
Ottocènto: eight hundred, *Nouecènto*: nyne hūdred.
Mille: A thouſand, *Due mila*: tvvo thouſand,
Tre mila: three thouſand,
Quattro mila: fovver thouſand.

Cinque mila: fiue thouſand,
Sei mila: ſix thouſand,
Sette mila: ſeuen thouſand,
Otto mila: eight thouſand,
Noue mila: nyne thouſand,
Diece mila: ten thouſand.
Vndici mila: eleuen thouſand,
Dodici mila: tvvelue thouſand,
Tredici mila: thertene thouſand, & ſo forvvardes.
Cento mila: an hundred thouſand,
Dugento mila: tvvo hundred thouſand.
Trecento mila: three hũdred thouſand, & ſo vnto.
Vn milioni: a million, or ten thouſand thouſand.
Due milioni: tvvo millions,
Tre milioni: three millions, And ſo in like ſorte infinitely.

Further, vve ſay *Vn paio, due paia*, a couple, tvvo couple: *Vn centinaio, due centinaia*, one hundred: tvvo hundredes: *Vn migliaio, due migliaia*: one thouſand, tvvo thouſandes, &c.

Alſo: *Vna decina, due decine*: one tenthe tvvo tenthes, &c. *Vna dozina, due dozine*: one doſen, tvvo doſen, &c. *Vna ventina, due ventine*, one ſkore tvvo ſkore, &c. *Vna trentina, due trentine*: one therty, tvvo thertyes, &c.

Of Noumes ſignifying ordre.

Primo and *Primiero*: the firſt.
Secondo: the ſecond, *Terzo*: the therde,
Quarto: the fourthe, *Quinto*: the fifte,
Sesto,

Sèsto: the sixte, *Settimo*: the seuenthe,
Ottàuo: the eight, *Nono*: the nynthe,
Dècimo: the tenthe, *Vndecimo*: the eleuenthe.
Duodècimo: the tvvelf, *Decimo tèrzo* & *Terzodecimo*,
Decimo quarto and *Quarto dècimo*,
Decimo quinto and *Quinto dècimo*,
Decimo sesto and *Sesto dècimo*,
Decimo sèttimo and *Dicisettèsimo*,
Decimo ottàuo and *Deciottèsimo*,
Decimo nono, and *vigesimo*, and *ventèsimo*,
Vigesimo primo: *Vigesimo secundo*. And so vnto.
Trigesimo, and *Trentesimo*: the thertithe,
Quatragesimo, and *Quarantèsimo*: the fortythe,
Quinquagesimo, and *Cinquantèsimo*: the fiuetithe,
Sessagesimo, and *Sessantèsimo*: the sixtithe,
Ottuagèsimo, and *Ottantesimo*: the eightithe,
Nonagèsimo, and *Nouantesimo*: the ninetithe,
Cẽtèsimo the hũdreth, *Dugẽtesimo*: the tvvo hũdreth.
Trecentesimo, *Quattrocentèsimo*,
Cinquecentesimo, *Seicentèsimo*,
Settecentèsimo, *Ottocentèsimo*,
Nouecentèsimo, *Millesimo*: the thousanthe, &c.

Noumes Relatiues.

Il Quàle & *la Quale*, are noumes that are most often placed in speache, and alvvayes are referred to somthing that vvent before: and therfore of the Grammarians are called relatiues. They are alvvayes ioyned vvith an article: for *Quale* vvithout

an article, is rather a noume of quality, then a relatiue. Further it maye be declined, in ſuche ſorte, as is ſet out by the example followving.

The declenſion of a Noume relatiue.

Nom.ſing. *Il Quàle, la Quàle,* the vvhich.
Genit. *Del Quàle, della Quàle,* of the vvhich.
Dat. *Al Quàle, alla Quàle,* to the vvhich.
Accuſ. *Il Quale, la Quàle,* the vvhich.
Ablat. *Dal Quàle, dalla Quàle,* from the vvhich.

Nom.plu. *I Quàli, le Quàli,* the vvhich.
Genit. *De i Quàli, delle Quàli,* of the vvhich.
Dat. *A i Quàli, alle Quàli,* to the vvhich.
Accuſ. *I Quàli, le Quàli,* the vvhich.
Ablat. *Da i Quàli, dalle Quàli,* from the vvhich.

But in the oblique caſes there is alſo *Cùi*: that dothe belonge to bothe genders, and nombers. And maye be declined in this vvyſe.

Genit.	*Di Cùi,*	of vvhome, vvhoſe.
Dat.	*A Cùi,*	to vvhome.
Accuſ.	*Cùi,*	vvhome.
Ablat.	*Da Cùi,*	from vvhome.

The vſe of this Noume *Cùi* is ſuche, as vvee maye ſpeake it thorough out all the oblique caſes and numbers.

Genit.

Genit. *Mi parlò tuo pàdre, di cùi è il cauallo:* thy father hath ſpokē to me, vvhoſe horſe it is.

Dat. *Io vidi il tùo fratèllo, à cùi diedi il libro:* I haue ſeene thy brother, to vvhome I haue geuē the booke.

Accuſ. *Io hauèua familiarità col tùo amìco cùi morde il cane arrabbiàto:* I had familiarity vvith thy frend, vvhome a mad dog did bite.

Ablat. *Andài à trouàre Antònio, da cui riceuèi le tùe lettère:* I haue gon to finde out anthony, from vvhome, I haue receiued thy letters.

And although this noume dothe lacke his nominatiue caſe, and is declined onely in the oblique caſes by adding of prepoſitions, as vvee haue before ſhevved: yet you ſhall here and there finde emongeſt good aucthors theſe formes of ſpeache: *Il cùi valore: la cùi bontà: I cùi amòri: le cùi ricchezze:* And thus it is needeful to declare them: as, *Il valor di cùi*, the vvorthyneſſe of vvhome, *La bontà di cùi*, the goodneſſe of vvhome, *Gli amòri di cui*, the loues of vvhome: *Le ricchèzze di cùi*, the riches of vvhome.

It may alſo be rightly ſaid by the oblique caſes: as, *Del' cui valore*, for *Del valore di cui*, vvhoſe vvorthineſſe, *Della cùi bontà*, for *Della bontà di cùi*, vvhoſe goodneſſe, *De i cui amòri*, for *De gli amòri di cui*, vvhoſe loues: *Delle cùi ricchèzze*, for *Delle ricchezze di cui*, vvhoſe riches, &c.

For, by vvhome that vvill, it maye be runne thorough all the caſes in like ſorte, vvhich I do

omit for breuities ſake: but hereby it may eaſly be ſeene that the articles *Il*, *La*, *I*, and *Le*, do not in thoſe phraſes of ſpeache properly belong to the noumes *Cùi*, but to the noumes *Valóre*, *Bontà*, *Amòri*, and *Ricchezze*.

Further, it is vſed in the datiue caſe vvithout a prepoſition, in this ſorte: *Cùi non bàſta* for *a cùi non bàſta*, to vvhome it ſuffiſethe not: *cùi diède il Re poteſtà, &c.* for *a cùi diède, &c*, to vvhome the king gaue povver.

But touching the vſe of the noume *Il Quale*, there is no cauſe vvhy I ſholde curiouſly endeuour my ſelfe to alleadge many thinges: ſince it is al one vvith the latin relatiue. Therfore I vvill here note hovv that, *Che*, for the moſt parte is put in place therof: And that in the nominatiue and accuſatiue caſes of bothe the numbers, in this ſorte: *L'huòmo, che pènſa èſſer ſàuio, mòlte vòlte è ſciòcco*, the man that thinkethe hym ſelfe vvyſe, many tymes is a foole. Againe *L'huòmo, ch'io àmo, è dòtto*, the man that I loue, is learned. The like examples may be brought of the plurall number.

But ſithence vvee haue made mention of *Che*, it is to be noted, that theſame may ſomtymes be ioyned vvith prepoſitions in this vvyſe: *di Che*, *à Che*, *da Che*, *in Che*, *con Che*, *per Che*. It is alſo ioyned vvith articles, thus: *Ilche*, *Delche*, *Alche*, *Nelche*: But vve do not ſay *Colche*, ſo neither *Per il che*, bycauſe the firſt is not in vſe; & the later is vſed but thus, *Il perche*. And no bodie, but ſuch as lack iudgement

gement of the eare, vvill confesse that *Per il Che*, is more rightly said, then *Il perche*: hovvbeit *Boccace* doth vse this often tymes, in his manner of speach, but th' other neuer.

Somtymes *Che* is doubled in this sorte *Che che*, and signifyeth *Qualúnque cosa*, as *Che che sià*, vvhat soeuer it be, *Che che hàbbia détto*, vvhat soeuer he hath said.

Againe, therof is made *Chiúnque*, vvho soeuer: and is of three syllables. But betvvene *Chiunque* and *Qualunque*, this is the difference, that thone is not ioyned to a substãtiue, but the other is: and yet, that also somtymes is seperated from it. For Petrarke speaketh thus, *Chiúnque albérga*, vvhosoeuer hosteth: vvhere *Chiunque* is of it selfe vvithout adding of any noume substantiue. Againe, he saiethe afterwardes, *Qualúnque animàle*, vvhat soeuer liuing creature: vvhere *Animàle*, a noume substãtiue is ioyned to the noume *Qualúnque*. Yet he said somtymes, and that but once: *Giòir di qualunque*, the gladding of vvhat soeuer.

From this *Che* taking *E*, and adding *I*, is made *chi*: the vvhich is put often tymes for *Colui*, *Quéllo*, *Colêi*, *Quella*, *Coloro*, *Quélli*, & *Quèlle* pronoumes: in this vvise: *Chi ha smarríta la stràda, tórni indiètro*: for *Colúi*, or *Quello, il quàle ha smarríta*, &c. vvho that hath mysled his vvay, let hym retourne back.

Further *Chi* doth many tymes signifie, vvho? an interrogation, and that thoroughout all the cases: as.

By the { Nom. *Chi fu?* vvho vvas it? *chi il féce?* vvho hathe donne it?
Geni. *Di chi sei tu figliuòlo?* vvhose sonne art thou?
Dat. *A chi l'hài dàto?* to vvhome hast thou geuen it.
Accus. *Chi battèsti?* vvhome hast thou beaten?
Ablat. *Da chi l'hài vdito?* from vvhome hast thou harde it?

Besides vvee say: *Chi qua e Chi là*, some here, & some there: *Chi spogliàua questo, e chi quèllo*: some did spoile this man, and some that man.

Lastly vvee say *Chi che sia*, vvho soeuer it be.

Of Noumes vvhich are called Partitiues, Infinitiues, Distributiues and Negatiues.

First the noume *Altri*, that vvith this voyce is onely content, and doth belong to euery number, and gender, is thus vsed: *Ma quàndo altri volèsse oppòrsi*, But vvhen an other vvolde be contrary. Also, *Altri dice*, an other sayth.

But in the oblique cases, it hath, *Altrùi*: vvherfore vvee say: *Io pòrto la pèna dell' altrui colpa*, It may also be saide, *della còlpa altrùi*: that is, I suffer the punyshement of an others fault. *All' altrùi valòre*, or *al valòre altrui*, to an others vvorthynesse. *Dall' altrui forza*, or *Dalla forza altrui*: By an others strength.

But

But the noume *Altro*, hath in the plurall *Altri*, and is of the maſculine gender: as *Altra*, vvhich is of the feminine hath in the plurall nomber *Altre*. the vvhich noume doth differ from the noume *Altri*: in this that it is neuer coupled to a ſubſtantiue: But *Altro* is often, & alvvayes referred to the afore named perſonnes. For vvee ſay: *Làltro tùo amico, gli àltri tuòi amici, l'àltra tùa amica, l'altre tùe amiche*: And in like ſorte thorough out all the caſes, the vocatiue except. It is vſed alſo in the neuter gender, and vvee ſay: *Altro domàndo*, I requier an other thing. *Anzi àltro*, rather ſome other thing. But then it doth forſake the article, as by example, apperethe.

Alcuno, ſome bodie, hath in the plurall *Alcùni*, ſome: as *Alcùna*, ſome bodie, hath *Alcune*, in the plurall, ſome. And that thorough out all the caſes: and they are of the feminine gender.

But the noume *Ogniùno*, *Ciaſcùno*: that is, euery one, eache one: Alſo *Niùno*, *Verùno*, *Neſſúno*, *Nullo*: that is, none, no one, no bodie: do vvant the plurall nomber: vvhich doth alſo fayle them, vvhē they be of the feminine gender, as *Ogniúna*, *Ciaſcúna*, *Niúna*, *Verùna*, *Neſſúna*, *Nulla*.

And although this noume *Nulla*, be many tymes vſed in the neuter gender, and ſignifieth, nothing: as *Núlla pòſſe leuàr*, (ſaieth the Poet); I can take nothing avvaye: yet doth it ſignify alſo ſom thing: as *Vuòi tu nulla?* vvil you any thing?

Laſtly it is to be knovvne, hovv that all theſe noumes do refuſe the articles: for vve do not ſay, *l'Alcùno, l'Ogniuno, il Ciaſcùno, il Neſſuno, &c.*

Of Pronoumes.

A Pronoume vve call that vvorde, that is vſed in the ſtedde of a noume: ſuch as is alſo a pronoume bothe vvith the Greckes & latines. Wherfor ſome are primatiues, and ſome deriuatiues: they haue alſo nombers, genders, and perſonnes, as haue the Grecke & Latin pronoumes. But vvhat they haue that is either like, or vnlike vnto them, the diligent reader may eaſly perceiue, aſvvell by the handling novv of them, as by the types here followving.

Sing. nom.

Certaine Pronoumes.

Primitiues.

Maſ. gen.

Sing. nom. *Io*, I: *Tu*, thou: *Se*, hym: *Egli*, *Ei*, *E'*, *Quèllo*, *colúi*, he: *Eſſo*, he there: *Queſto*, *Coſtui*, this man: *Cio*, that: *Coteſto*, that man.

Plu. nom. *Noi*, vve: *Voi*, you: *Eglino*, *Quelli*, *Lòro*, *Coloro*, they: *Eſſi*, theſe there: *Queſti*, *coſtóro*, thes men: *Cotèſti*, thoſe men.

Femi. gen.

Sing. nom. *Ella*, *Lei*, *Quèlla*, *Colei*, ſhe: *Eſſa*, ſhe there: *Quèſta*, *Coſtéi*, this vvoman: *Coteſta*, that vvhoman.

Plu. nom. *Elleno*, *Elle*, *Quelle*, they: *Eſſe*, thoſe there: *Queſte*, thes vvomen: *Coteſte*, thoſe vvomen.

Derivatiues.

Maſ. gen.

Sing. nom. *Mio*, myne: *Tuo*, thyne: *Suo*, his: *Noſtro*, ours: *Voſtro*, yours.

Plu. nom. *Miéi*, myne: *Tuoi*, thyne: *Suòi*, thers: *Noſtri*, ours: *Voſtri*, yours.

Femi. gen.

Sing. nom. *Mia*, myne: *Túa*, thyne: *Sua*, hers: *Noſtra*, ours: *Voſtra*, yours.

Plu. nom. *Mie*, myne: *Tue*, thyne: *Sue*, hers: *Noſtre*, ours: *Voſtre*, yours.

Pronoumes belonging to bothe genders.

Io,
Tu,
Colóro,
Costóro,
Lóro,
Se.

Of the declining of a Pronoume.

The 1. example.

Nom. sing.	*Io,*	I,
Genit.	*di me,*	of me,
Dat.	*à me,*	to me,
Accuſ.	*me,*	me,
Ablat.	*da me,*	from me.
Nom. plu.	*Nói,*	VVee,
Genit.	*di nói,*	of vs,
Dat.	*à nói,*	to vs,
Accuſ.	*nói,*	vs,
Ablat.	*da nói,*	from vs.

The 2. example.

Nom. sing.	*Tu,*	Thovv,
Genit.	*di te,*	of thee,
Dat.	*à te,*	to thee,
Accuſ.	*te,*	thee,
Vocat.	*tu,*	thovv,
Ablat.	*da te,*	from thee.
Nom. plu.	*Vói,*	You,
Genit.	*di vói,*	of you, or yours,
Dat.	*à vói,*	to you,

Accuſ.

Accuſ. *vói*, you,
Vocat. *vói*, you,
Ablat. *da vói*, from you.

SE.

The 3. example.

Genit. *Sing.* and *Plu.* *di Se*, Of hym, or his; of them, or theirs.
Dat. *à Se*, To hym, to them.
Accuſ. *Se*, Hym, them.
Ablat. *da Se*, From hym, from them.

Egli, ei,

The 4. example.

Nom. ſing. Egli, Ei, E', Quello Colui, He.
Genit. *Di lúi, colúi, quello*, of hym, or his.
Dat. *à lúi, colúi, quello*, to hym.
Accuſ. *lúi, colúi, quello*, hym.
Ablat. *da lúi, colúi, quello*, from hym.

Nom. plu. Eglino, Quélli, coloro, They.
Genit. *di Loro, colóro, Quélli*, of them, or thers.
Dat. *à Loro, coloro, Quelli*, to them.
Accuſ. *Loro, coloro, Quélli*, them.
Ablat. *da Loro, coloro, Quelli*. from them.

Ella

The 5. example.

Nom. ſing. Ella, Colei, Quella, Shee.
Genit. *di Lèi, colèi, quella*, hers, or of her.
Dat. *à Lèi, colèi, quèlla*, to her.
Accuſ. *Lèi, colei, quella*, her.
Ablat. *da Lèi, colèi, quella*, from her.

Nom.plu. *Elleno, Colòro, Quelle,* They,
Genit. *di Lòro, coloro, quelle,* of them, or thers.
Dat. *à Lòro, colòro, quelle,* to them.
Accuſ. *Loro, colòro, quelle,* them.
Ablat. *da Lòro, colòro, quelle,* from them.

The 6. example.

Nom.ſin. *Quèſto, Coſtùi,* this man.
Genit. *di Quèſto, coſtúi,* of this man, or this máns.
Dat. *à Quèsto, coſtúi,* to this man.
Accuſ. *Quèſto, coſtúi,* this man.
Ablat. *da Quèſto, coſtúi,* from this man.
Nom.plu. *Quèſti, Coſtoro,* theſe men.
Genit. *di queſti, coſtòro,* of theſe men, or theſe mẽs.
Dat. *à queſti, coſtòro,* to theſe men.
Accuſ. *Quèſti, coſtòro,* theſe men.
Ablat. *da quèſti, coſtòro,* from theſe men.

The 7. example.

Nom.ſing. *Quéſta, Coſtèi,* this vvoman.
Geni. *di queſta, coſtèi,* of this womã, or this vvomãs.
Dat. *a quèſta, coſtei,* to this vvoman.
Accuſ. *Queſta, coſtei,* this vvoman.
Ablat. *da queſta, coſtei,* from this vvoman.
Nom.plu. *Quéſte, Coſtòro,* theſe vvomen.
Genit. *di quèſte, coſtòro,* of theſe vvomen, or theſe vvomens.
Dat. *á quèſte, coſtòro,* to theſe vvomen.
Accuſ. *Quèſte, coſtòro,* theſe vvomen.
Ablat. *da quèſte, coſtoro,* from theſe vvomen.

Tou-

Touching th'other pronoumes, that is, the deriuatiues, they followe altogeather the declenſiõ of thoſe noumes, that do ende in *O*, if they be of the maſculine gender, or in *A*, if they be of the feminine gender.

But the pronoume *Ciò*, is alvvayes of the ſingular number, and neuter gender.

Of th' vſe of Pronoumes.

Theſe Pronoumes *Egli*, *Ei*, *E'*, and *Ella* do alvvayes ſarue to the nominatiue caſe: as *Egli diſſe*, he hath ſaid: *Ella volſe*, ſhe hath torned.

The like is of theſe pronoumes *Eglino*, & *Elleno*, (vvhich Orators & ſuch as vvrite in proſe do vſe) for they alſo ſarue to the nominatiue caſe: and vve ſay *Eglino diſſero*, they haue ſaid; *Elleno vòlſero*, they haue torned.

Againe: theſe pronoumes *Egli*, and *E*, ſomtymes are filling vvordes, and are rather vſed for a grace in ſpeach, then of any neceſſity: as *Egli non ha guari di tempo*, for *Non ha guari di tempo*, it is no longe tyme: Againe, *E parrà mẽzògna*, for *Parrà menzògna*, it ſhall ſeeme a lye.

Genit. *Ci siàmo ricordàti di Lúi, Léi, Lòro*, VVe haue remembred vs, of hym, her, them.

Pronoumes.

Lui, Lei, Loro Do ſarue to the

Dat. *Dissi à Lúi, Léi, Lòro*, I haue tolde hym, her, them.

Accuſ. *Vidi Lúi, Léi, Lòro*, I haue ſeene hym, her, them.

Ablat. *Ho riceuúto ciò da lui, Léi, Lòro*: I haue receiued that from hym, her, them.

Nom. *Coſtui, Coſtei; Colui, Coléi diſſe*, this man, this vvoman; he, ſhe hath ſaid. *Coſtòro, Coloro. diſſero*, thes, they haue ſaid.

Gen. *Mi ricordo di Coſtui, coſtei, colui, colei, coſtòro, coloro*: I do remember me of this mã, this vvoman, hym, her, theſe, them.

Pronoumes.

Coſtúi, Colúi, Coſtéi, Coléi, Coſtoro, Coloro do ſarue to the

Dat. *Io diſſi à coſtui, coſtei, colúi, coléi, coſtoro, coloro*: I haue tolde to this man, this vvoman, hym, her, theſe, them.

Accuſ. *Io amo coſtúi, coſtei, colui, colei, coſtoro, coloro*: I loue this man, this vvvoman, hym, her, theſe, them.

Abl. *Io l'ho vdito da coſtúi, coſtèi, colúi, colei, coſtoro, coloro*, I haue harde it ftom this man, this vvoman, hym, her, theſe, them.

Further

Articles used for Pronoums.

Further the articles, *Li*, *gli*, and *Le*, are often tymes vsed for these pronoumes, *Lui* and *Léi*: And that onelye in the datiue case, in this vvise: *Le di*, or *dille*, for *di à Léi*, tell her: *Dà gli* or *Dalli*, for *Dà à Lui*, guie hym: and remember that these articles *Gli*, and *Le*, vvhich are of the plurall number, are vsed for *Lui* and *Léi*: pronoumes of the singular nomber.

Nota

Againe the articles *Lo*, *La*, *Gli*, and *Le* are vsed for these pronoumes *Lui*, *Léi*, and *Loro*: and that in the accusatiue case onelye, thus: *Lo batté*, and *Battéllo*, for *Batté lui* or *Quéllo*, he hath beaten hym: *La Baciò*, & *Baciòlla*, for *Baciò Lei* or *Quella*: he hath kissed her: *Gli percosse*, and *Percòssegli*, for *Percosse Loro*, or *Quelli*, he hath striken them: *Le baciò*, and *Baciòlle*, for *Baciò loro* or *Quelle*: he hath kissed them.

Pronoume. { *Se* } serueth to the

- Genit. *Nessuno si dismentica di se*: no body is forgeatfull of hym selfe.
- Dat. *Catòne diéde à se la mòrte*: Cato hath geuen to hym selfe the deathe.
- Accus. *Ciascùno ama più se, che gli altri*: Eache one louethe hym selfe, more then others.
- Ablat. *Questo lo disse da se*, he hathe tolde hym this of hym selfe.

But this Pronoume *Se*, is often ioyned vvith

Stesso, in the singular nomber, and masculine gender: and *Stessi*, in the plurall nomber, the same gen der. Also *Stessa* in the feminine gender, and sing. nom. and *Stesse*, in the plurall nomber, and the same gender: the vvhich is done thorough out all the oblique cases, except the vocatiue, in this vvyse.

Di Se stesso, of hym selfe: *Di se stessa*, of her selfe: *Di se stessi*, of them selues: *Di se stesse*, of them selues. Also *A se stesso*, to hym selfe: *A se stessa*, to her selfe: *A se stessi* and *A se stesse*, to them selues. Againe, *Se stesso*, hym selfe: *Se stessa*, her selfe: *Se stessi* and *Se stesse*, them selues. To conclude, *Da se stesso*, by hym selue: *Da se stessa*, by her selfe: *Da se stessi*, and *Da se stesse*, by them selues. The same is to be vnderstode of *Medesimo*, *Medesima*, *Medesimi*, *Medesime*:

These are also ioyned to all other pronoumes: for vve say: *Io stesso* or *medesimo*, I my selfe: *Di me stesso*, or *medesimo*, of my selfe. And so in like sorte thorough out all the cases, the vocatiue except. In the plurall number vve say, *Noi stessi* or *medesimi*, vve our selues: *Di noi stessi*, or *medesimi*, of vs our selues: &c. Also *Tu stesso*, *Tu stessa*, thovv thy selfe: *Io stessa*, I my selfe: *Noi stesse*, vve our selues: *Di noi stesse*, of vs our selues: *Di voi stesse*, of you your selues.

Egli stesso, he hym selfe: *Di lui stesso*, of hym selfe: *Ella stessa*, she her selfe: *Di lei stessa*, of her selfe: &c. *Eglino stessi*, they them selues: *Di loro stessi*,

stèssi, of them ſelues, &c. *Elleno stesso*, they them ſelues: *Di loro stesse*, of them ſelues, &c.

But to vvhat ende do I ſtaye vpō ſomany examples: ſince theſe vvordes do not onely accompanye all the Pronoumes, but Noumes alſo? For many tymes vve ſpeake in this vviſe, *il Re stesso*, or *medesimo*, the king hym ſelfe: *La Regina stessa*, or *medesima*, the Queene her ſelfe: *i Cieli stèssi* or *medesimi*, the ſelfe heauens: *Le stelle stesse*, or *medessime*, the ſelfe ſtarres.

Neither is it to be omitted hovv that *Stesso* doth receiue in the beginning the letter *I*, vvhen an article goeth before it, that doth ende in a vouell, the vvhich article doth forſake his vouell, and taketh an Apoſtropha.

Pronoumes. { Nomi. *Esso* or *Essa fú, díſſe, fece:* he or ſhee hathe ben, hathe ſaid, hathe donne; Alſo, *Essi* or *Esse fúrono:* they haue ben.

{ *Esso* / *Essa* / *Essi* / *Esse* } do ſarue to the { Gen. *Mi ricordero de Esso* or *Essa, Essi, Esse:* I ſhalbe myndefull of hym, or her, them.

{ Dat. *Il diede ad esso, &c:* he hathe geuen it to hym, &c.

{ Ablat. *L'ho vdito da Esso, &c:* I haue harde it from hym, &c.

Hovvbeit all theſe, except the Nominatiue caſe vvere better explained by the Pronoumes *Lúi*, *Léi*, and *Lóro*: ſo that one ſholde ſpeake more rightly

in this sorte: *Lo mi ricòrdo di lúi, Léi, Lóro: L'ho dáto à lúi, Léi, Lóro: Ho vedúto Luí, Léi, Lóro: L'ho riceuúto da lúi, léi, lóro.*

Further those Pronoumes, are ioyned to certaine Noumes thoroughout all the cases, the vocatiue except: as appeareth by this tipe following.

the Pronoume *Esso*, is ioyned to certaine noumes in the

Nom. *Esso Re disse*, the Kinge hath saide.
Genit. *Vago di Esse giouani*, desirous of the yonge vvomen.
Dat. *Diedi il libro ad esso giúdice*, I gaue the booke to the iudge.
Accus. *Percòsse Essi nemici*, he did strike th enemies.
Ablat. *Il riceuèi da Essi amici*, I haue receiued it from frendes.

Lastly, thus th' Italians do say, *Con esso Lùi, Léi, Lòro*: for *con Luí, Lei, Loro*, vvith hym, her, them. Also, *Con èsso teco*, for *Con teco* or *Téco*, vvith thee: *Con èsso meco*, for *Con meco* or *meco*, vvith me: *Con èsso séco*, for *Con seco* or *Secò*, vvith hym. Againe, *Con èsso nói*, vvith vs: *Con èsso voi*, vvith you.

They say also *Con esso le mani*, vvith the handes. *Con èsso vn còlpo*, vvith one blovve. And not a fevv of these kinde of speaches, do th' Italians vse, they chiefly that inhabit Tuscane: Hovvbeit, I vvolde not haue them to be generally vsed.

These Pronoumes *Questi*, *Quèi* or *Quègli*, are accustomed for the most parte to be put in stedde

of the Pronoumes, *Questo*, *Quella*, or *Costui*, and *Colui*: & that many times in the Nominatiue case, and by it selfe, vvithout the adding of any substantiue: Howbeit they are alvvayes referred to some man, that a little before hathe ben mencioned: as by a fevv examples shall plainely appeare. For vve say, *Cicerone fu non solo Oratór sommo, ma anchòra ótimo cittadino: Questi giouò molto alla sua patria*: Cicero vvas not onely an excellent Orator, but a very good Citizen: this man hathe greatly profited his contry. Also, *Quégli parlo*, he hathe spoken. And suche like almoste innumerable, thovv shalt finde, in the Tuscane vvriters. But (to speake frely vvhat I thinke) I can skarse be brought to allovv of it: For to me it seemethe a kinde of speache to greatly affected.

Therfore *Questo* and *Quéllo*, vvhen they are of the masculine gender, do requier a noume substãtiue: as *Questo Re*, this King, *Quello príncipe*, that prince. But vvhen they are of the neuter gender, they put avvay the noume substantiue, and therfore vve say *Questo che io dico, è cosi*: this vvhich I do tell, is thus. Againe *Quéllo non è cosi*, that is not so.

Touching the vvhich Pronoumes, this is not to be forgotten, that vvhen they are expressed by the genitiue plurall, they are vvont to be depriued of their helpes: that is (vvith the Tuscanes) of the preposition *Di*, in this sorte: *á càsa questi vsurài*, for *à càsa di questi vsurài*: to the house of these vsurers.

R E

The Pronoume *Cio*, the vvhich vve haue ſaid before to be the neuter gẽder: is vſed in theſe ſortes of ſpeache: as *Cioè*, that is: *Sopra ciò*, thervpon: *Oltre à ciò*, beſides that: *Ciòche*, vvhatſocuer: *Acciòche*, to thende that: *Perciòche*, byçauſe that: *Perciò*, therfore.

But in vvhat belongethe to the Pronoume *Coteſto*, it is geuen to thinges and perſonnes, that are out of the pronouncer, vverfore vve ſay to hym, vvith vvhome vve ſpeake: *Cotéſto libro, il quale tu hai nelle màni, è bello*, that booke, vvhich thovv haſt in thy handes, is a faire booke. VVee vſe this Pronoume alſo in the neuter gender, in this vviſe, *Coteſto, che tu dici, é véro*, that that thovv ſaieſt, is tru.

To conclude, it ſemeth behouefull to ſpeake not a little of *Ci* and *Ne*, vvich are vſed for *Noi*, *Mi* for *Me*, *Vi* for *Voi*, and *Ti* for *Te*. But bycauſe they are for the moſt parte fixed to verbes, as it often happeneth in the Hebrue tonge: therſore vve do referre them to that place vvhere vve ſhall entreat of thoſe verbes.

Of the Verbe.

There are fovver cõiugations of Verbes, vvhich are chiefly knovvne bytheire infinitiue modes.

The firſt cõiugation is of Verbes that in th'infinitiue mode haue *A*, long before *RE*: as *Amare*, to loue: *Cantare*, to ſing: *Volare*, to fly: *Mangiare*, to eate, &c.

The ſecõde is of Verbes that haue *E*, lõg before *RE*,

RE: as *Valére*, to be vvorthe; *Hauére*, to haue, *Teuére*, to holde, &c.

The thirde is of Verbes that haue *E*, ſhorte before *RE*: as *Léggere*, to reade: *Scriuere*, to vvrite: *Viuere*, to liue: *Ridere*, to laugh, &c.

The fourthe is of Verbes that haue *I*, longe before *RE*: as *Vdire*, to heare: *Morire*, to dye: *Finire*, to ende. &c.

§§. The firſt Coniugation.

Th'indicatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Sing.	*Io Amo*,	Iloue.
	Tu Ami,	thovv loueſt.
	Colui Ama,	he loueth.
Plu.	*Nói Amiàmo*,	vve loue.
	Vói Amate,	you loue.
	Coloro Amano,	they loue.

Preter imperfect tenſe.

Sing.	*Io Amàua*,	I	Loued, or did loue.
	Tu Amàui,	thovv	
	Colui Amàua,	he	
Plu.	*Noi Amauàmo*,	vvee	
	Voi Amauàte,	you	
	Coloro Amauàno,	they	

The 1. Conugation.

Preterperfectenſe.

Sin.	*Io Amài*, and *ho amáto*,	I	Haue loued
	Tu Amásti, and *hai amato*,	thou	
	Colui Amò: and *ha amato*,	he	
Plu.	*Noi amãmo*, & *habbiàmo amato*	vvee	
	Voi Amaſte, and *hauete amato*,	you	
	Coloro Amàrono, *Amaròn*, *Amàro*, *Amàr*, & *hanno amato*.	they	

It is to be remembred that *Amaron* and *Amar*, in the third perſon plural of this preterperfectenſe, are to be vſed vvhen the vvorde that followveth doth begin vvith a conſonant. And this you ſhall finde obſerued in ſundry places by good auchors.

Preterpluperfectenſe.

Sing.	*Io hauéua amato*,	I	Had loued.
	Tu hauéui amàto,	thou	
	Colui haueua amato,	he	
Plu.	*Nói haueuàmo amato*,	vvee	
	Vói haueuate amato,	you	
	Coloro haueuàno amato,	they	

Future tenſe.

Sing.	*Io Amerò*,	I	Shall, or vvill loue.
	Tu Ameràs,	thou	
	Colui Amerà,	he	
Plur.	*Noi Ameremo*,	vvee	
	Vói Amerete,	you	
	Coloro Ameranno,	they	

Note

Note that in ſtedde of *Amerò*, and the like future tenſe generally of all other Verbes, th'Italian vſeth the infinitiue mode vvith this Verbe *Voglio* before it: as,

Sing.	*Io Voglio amare,*	I	vvill loue.
	Tu Vuoi amare,	thou	
	Colui Vuole amare,	he	
Plur.	*Noi Vogliamo amare,*	vvee	
	Voi Volete amare,	you	
	Coloro Vogliono amare,	they	

Likevviſe	*Io Voglio tenère,*	I vvill holde.
	Io Voglio leggere,	I vvill reade.
	Io Voglio vdire,	I vvill heare.

Th'imparatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Singul.	*Ama tu,*	loue thou.
	Ami çolùi,	let hym loue.
Plur.	*Amiamo noi,*	Let vs loue.
	Amate voi,	loue you.
	Amino çoloro,	let them loue.

Non amare: Loue not thou: for in forbidding they vſe euer more th'infinitiue mode vvith *Non*: in ſtedde of the ſingular number.

Th'optatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

O Dio Voglia, or *Dio Voglia*, or *O che*, or *O Dio che.*

Sing.	*Io Ami,*	god	I	loue.
	Tu Ami,	graunt	thou	
	Colui Ami,	that	he	
Plur.	*Noi Amiamo,*		vvee	
	Voi Amiàte,		you	
	Coloro Amino,		they	

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio volesse, or *Dio volesse*, or *O Dio che*, or *O che.*

Sing.	*Io Amàssi,*	vvolde	I	loued
	Tu Amàssi,	to god	thou	or did
	Colúi Amàsse,	that	he	loue.
Plur.	*Noi Amàssimo,*		vvee	
	Voi Amàste,		you	
	Coloro Amàssero,		they	

Preterperfectense.

O Dio vóglia, Dio vòglia, O Dio che, O che.

Sin.	*Io hàbbia amàto,*	god	I	haue
	Tu hàbbi amato,	graũt	thou	loued
	Colúi hàbbia amato,	that	he	
Plu.	*Nói habbiàmo amàto,*		vvee	
	Vói hàbbiate amato,		you	
	Colóro habbiàno amato		they	

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse, Dio volesse, ò Dio che, ô che.

Sing.

Sin.	*Io haueſſi amato,*	I vvold	I	had	loued
	Tu haueſſi amato,		thou		
	Colui haueſſe amato,		he		
Plu.	*Noi haueſſimo amato,*	to God	vvee		
	Voi haueſte amato,	that	you		
	coloro haueſſero amato		they		

Future tenſe.

Dio voglia che.

Sing.	*Io Ami da qua innanzi,*	God graũt that	I	loue herafter.	
	Tu Ami da qua innanzi,		thou		
	Colui Ami da qua innanzi,		he		
Plur.	*Noi Amiamo da qua innanzi,*		vvee		
	Voi Amiate da qua innanzi,		you		
	Coloro Amino da qua innanzi,		they		

The ſubiunctiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Concio ſia coſa che.

Sing.	*Io Ami,*	for aſmuche as	I	loue.
	Tu Ami,		thou	
	Colui Ami,		he	
Plur.	*Noi Amiamo,*		vvee	
	Voi Amiate,		you	
	Coloro Amino,		they	

Preterimperfectenſe.

Auegna che.

Io Amaſſi: Although I loued or did loue.
Tu Amaſſi: Although thou louedeſt or dideſt loue, &c. as in the optatiue mode.

Othervviſe, *Se.*

Sing.	*Io Amerèi, & Amerìa,*	I	ſholde loue.
	Tu Amareſti,	thou	
	Colùi Amarèbbe, and *Ameria,*	he	
Plur.	*Noi Amarèmmo,*	vvee	
	Voi Amareſte,	you	
	Coloro Amarebbono, and *Ameriano.*	they	

if

Preterperfectenſe.

Quando.

Io hàbbia amato, vvhen I haue loued.
Tu hàbbi amato, vvhen thou haſt loued, &c. as in the optatiue mode.

Othervviſe, *Che.*

Sing.	*Io hauerèi* and *Haueria amato,*	I	ſholde haue loued.
	Tu hauerèſti amato,	thou	
	Colui hauerèbbe & Haueria amato:	he	

that

Plur.

Plu. { *Noi hauerèmmo amato,* / *Voi hauerèste amato,* / *Coloro hauerébbono &* } that { vvee / you / they } { ſholde / haue / loued.

Haueriano amato.

Preterpluperfect tenſe.

Poi che.

{ *Io hauèſſi amato,* Since I had loued.
{ *Tu haueſſi amato,* Since thou haddeſt loued, &c.

as in the optatiue mode.

Future tenſe.

Quando.

Sin. { *Io hauerò amàto,* / *Tu hauerài amato,* / *Colui hauerà amato,* } { I / thou / he } { ſhall

Plu. { *Noi hauerèmo amato,* / *Voi hauerète amato,* / *Coloro hauerāno amato,* } vhe { vvee / you / they } { haue / loued.

Th' infinitiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Amare, to loue.

Preter perfect tenſe.

Hauere amato, to haue loued.

Future tenſe.

Douere amare
Eſſere per amare } To be to loue, or to loue
Hauere ad amare } herafter.

Participles { *Amante*, louing: *Amato* loued.
Amanti louing: *Amati* loued.

Preſent tenſe.

Gerũdes { *Amando Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi, Coloro*: I, thou, he, vvee, you, they louing.

Preterperfectenſe.

Hauendo amato Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi, Coloro: I, thou, he, vvee, you, they hauing loued.

Future tenſe.

Douendo amàre { *Io, tu, colui, noi, voi, coloro*: I, thou, he, vvee, you, they being, or hauing to loue.
Eſſendo per amàre
Hauendo amare

The ſeconde Coniugation.

The Indicatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Sing. { *Io Téngo*: I holde.
Tu tiéni: thou holdeſt.
Colui tiéne: he holdeth.

Plur. { *Nói Teniàmo*: vvee holde.
Vói tenete: you holde.
Coloro tengono: they holde.

Preter-

Preter imperfectense.

Sing.	*Io Tenéua*, and *Tenea*,	I	hilde or did holde.
	Tu tenéui,	thou	
	Colúi tenèua and *tenea*,	he	
Plur.	*Nói teneuàmo:*	vvee	
	Voi teneuàte,	you	
	Colòro teneuàno & teneano	they	

Preterperfectense.

Sin.	*Io Ténni*, and *ho tenùto:*	I	haue hilde.
	Tu tenèsti, & *hài tenùto*,	thou	
	Colùi ténne, & *ha tenúto*,	he	
Plu.	*Nói tenèmmo*, and *habbiàmo tenúto*,	vvee	
	Vòi tenèste, & *hauète tenuto*,	you	
	Coloro tènnero, and *hanno tenuto*,	they	

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	*Io Hauèna tenùto*,	I	had hilde
	Tu hauèui tenùto,	thou	
	Colùi hauèna tenúto,	he	
Plur.	*Noi hauenàmo tenùto*,	vvee	
	Voi hauenàte tenùto,	you	
	Coloro hauenàno tenuto,	they	

Future tenſe.

Sin.	*Io Tenerò* and *Terrò*,	I	shall, or vvill holde.
	Tu tenerài, and *terrai*,	thou	
	Colúi tenerà, and *terra*,	he	
Plu.	*Noi tenerèmo*, and *terremo*,	vvee	
	Voi tenerète, and *terrete*,	you	
	Coloro teneràno, & *terrāno*	they	

Io voglio tenere, I vvill holde,
Tu voi tenere, thou vvill holde, &c. as in the indicatiue mode.

Th'imparatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Sing.	*Tièni tu*: holde thou.	
	Tenga colui, let hym holde.	
	Non Tenere, holde not thou.	*vt ſupra.*
Plur.	*Teniàmo nòi*, let vs holde.	
	Teniàte vòi, holde you.	
	Tengano coloro, let them holde,	

Th' optatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	*Io Ténga*,	god graūt that	I	holde.
	Tu ténga,		thou	
	Colúi ténga,		he	
Plur.	*Noi teniamo*,		vvee	
	Voi teniàte,		you	
	Coloro tèngano,		they	

Preter-

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio Volesse che, &c.

Sin.	*Io Tenèssi,*	I vvolde	I	hilde or did holde	
	Tu tenèssi,		thou		
	Colùi teneſſe,		he		
Plu.	*Noi tenèssimo.*	to god	vvee		
	Vói tenèste,	that	you		
	Coloro tenèssero,		they		

Preterperfectense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sin.	*Io Hàbbia tenuto,*	god graũt that	I	haue hilde.	
	Tu hàbbi tenuto,		thou		
	Colùi hàbbia tenùto,		he		
Plu.	*Noi habbiamo tenuto,*		vvee		
	Voi habbiate tenuto,		you		
	Coloro habbiano tenuto,		they		

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio Volesso che, &c.

Sin.	*Io Hauéssi tenúto,*	I wolde to god that	I	had hilde	
	Tu hauessi tenuto,		thou		
	Colúi hauesse tenuto,		he		
Plu.	*Noi Hauessimo tenuto,*		vvee		
	Voi haueste tenuto,		you		
	Coloro hauessero tenuto		they		

Future tenſe.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	*Io Tenga da qua innanzi,*	God graũt that	I vvee	holde herafter.
	Tu Tenga da qua innanzi,		thou	
	Colúi tenga da qua innanzi,		he	
Plur.	*Noi Teniamo da qua innanzi,*		vvee	
	Voi teniate da qua innanzi,		you	
	Coloro tengano da qua innanzi.		they	

The ſubiunctiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Concio ſia coſa che.

Sing.	*Io Tenga,*	for aſmuche as	I	holde.
	Tu tenga,		thou	
	Colui tenga,		he	
Plur.	*Noi Teniamo,*		vvee	
	Voi teniate,		you	
	Coloro tengano,		they	

Preterimperfectenſe.

Auegna che.

Io Teneſſi, Although I hilde or did holde,
Tu teneſſi, Although thou hildeſt or dideſt holde,
&c. As in the optatiue mode.

Other-

Othervvise, *Se.*

Sin.	*Io Tenerèi, Terréi, Tenerìa,* and *Terria.*	if	I	sholde holde.
	Tu tenerèsti & *terrèsti,*		thou	
	Colui tenerèbbe, terrèbbe, teneria, & *terria,*		he	
Pl.	*Noi Teneremmo* & *terremmo,*		vvee	
	Voi tenerèste & *terreste,*		you	
	coloro tenerebbono, terrebbono, tenerìano, and *terriano.*		they	

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Io Hàbbia tenuto: vvhen I haue hilde.
Tu hàbbi tenuto, vvhen thou hast hilde, &c. As in the optatiue mode.

Othervvise, *Che.*

Sin.	*Io Hauerèi,* and *Hauerìa tenuto,*	that	I	holde haue hilde.
	Tu haueresti tenuto,		thou	
	Colui hauerèbbe & *haueria tenuto,*		he	
Plu.	*Noi haueremmo tenuto,*		vvee	
	Voi hauereste tenuto,		you	
	Coloro hauerebbono, & *haueriano tenuto,*		they	

Preterpluperfectenſe.

Poi che.

Iò Haueſſi tenuto, Since I had hilde.
Tu Haueſſi tenuto, Since thou haddeſt hilde, &c.
as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tenſe.

Quando.

Sin.	*Io Haueròtenuto,*	vvhē	I	ſhall haue hilde.
	Tu haueràs tenuto,		thou	
	Colui haueràtenuto,		he	
Plu	*Noi haueremo tenuto,*		vvee	
	Voi haueretetenuto,		you	
	Coloro haueranotenuto.		they	

Th'infinitiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Tenére, To holde.

Preterperfectenſe.

Hauèr tenuto, To haue hilde.

Future tenſe.

Douér tenere
Eſſer per tenere
Hauere atenere
To be to holde, or to holde hereafter.

Participles { *Tenénte*, holding. *Tenùto*, hilde.
Tenenti, holding. *Tenuti*, hilde.

Preſent

Preſent tenſe.

Gerũdes { *Tenèndo*, Holding.

Preterperfectenſe.

Hauèndo tenuto, hauing hilde.

Future tenſe.

Douèndo tenère } Being, or hauing
Hauèndo à tenere } to holde.
Eſſéndo per tenère }

The thirde Coniugation.

Th' Indicatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Singul. { *Io Lèggo*, I reade.
Tu Lèggi, thou readeſt.
Colui Legge, he readeth.

Plur. { *Noi Leggiàmo*, vvee reade.
Voi Leggete, you reade.
Coloro Leggono, they reade.

Preterimperfectenſe.

Io Leggèua, and *Leggèa*, I
Sin. { *Tu Leggeui.* thou
Colui Leggeua and *Leggea*, he } did
Noi Leggeuàmo, vvee } reade.
Plu. { *Voi Leggeuate*, you
coloro Leggeuano & *leggeano* they }

Preterperfectenſe.

Sing.	*Io Leſſi*, and *Ho letto*,	I	haue reade.
	Tu leggéſti, & *hài letto*,	thou	
	Colùi leſſe, & *ha letto*,	he	
Plur.	*Nói Leggémmo*, and *habbiamo letto*,	vvee	
	Voi leggèſte, and *hauete letto*,	you	
	Colóro leſſero, and *hãno letto*,	they	

Preterpluperfectenſe.

Sing.	*Io Hauéua letto*,	I	had reade.
	Tu hauèui letto,	thou	
	Colui hauèua letto,	he	
Plur.	*Nói Hauevàmo letto*,	vvee	
	Vói hauevàte letto,	you	
	Coloro hauevàno letto,	they	

Future tenſe.

Sing.	*Io Leggerò*,	I	ſhall or vvill reade.
	Tu leggeràì,	thou	
	Colúi leggerà,	he	
Plur.	*Noi Leggeremo*,	vvee	
	Voi leggeréte,	you	
	Coloro leggeràmo,	they	

Io Voglio leggere, I vvill reade.
Tu Voi leggere, thou vvill read, &c. as in the Indicatiue mode.

The

Th' imparatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Singul. *Lèggi tu*, Reade thou.
Legga colui, let hym reade.

Plur. *Leggiamo noi*, let vs reade.
Leggète vói, reade you.
Lèggano coloro, let them reade.
Non Leggere, reade not thou.

The Optatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

O Dio Vòglia che, &c.

Sing.	*Io Légga*,	God graũt that	I thou he vvee you they	reade.
	Tu Legga,			
	Colui Légga,			
Plur.	*Nói Leggiamo*,			
	Vói Leggiáte,			
	Coloro Leggano,			

Preterimperfect tenſe.

O Dio Voleſſe che, &c.

Sin.	*Io Leggéſſi*,	I vvolde to God that	I thou he vvee you they	reade, or did reade.
	Tu Leggeſſi,			
	Colúi Leggeſſe,			
Plu.	*Noi Leggeſſimo*,			
	Voi Leggeſte,			
	Coloro leggeſſero,			

Preterperfectenſe.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.	*Io Hàbbia letto,*	god graũt that	I	haue reade.
	Tu hàbbi letto,		thou	
	Colui hàbbia letto,		he	
Plu.	*Noi habbiàmo letto,*		vvee	
	Voi habbiàte letto,		you	
	Coloro hàbbiano letto,		they	

Preterpluperfectenſe.

O Dio voleſſe che, &c.

Sin.	*Io Haueſſi letto,*	I vvolde ro god that	I	had reade.
	Tu haueſſi letto,		thou	
	Colui haueſſe letto,		he	
Plu.	*Noi Haueſſimo letto,*		vvee	
	Voi haueſte letto,		you	
	Coloro haueſſero letto		they	

Future tenſe.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	*Io Legga da qua innanzi.*	god graũt that	I	reade herafter.
	Tu Legga da qua innanzi,		thou	
	Colui Legga da qua innanzi,		he	
Plur.	*Noi Leggiamo da qua innanzi,*		vvee	
	Voi Leggiate da qua innanzi.		you	
	Coloro leggano da qua innanzi.		they	

The

The ſubiunctiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Concio ſia coſa che.

Sing.	*Io Legga,*	for	I	reade.
	Tu Legga,		thou	
	Colui Legga,	aſmuche	he	
Plur.	*Noi Leggiamo,*	as	vvee	
	Voi Leggiate,		you	
	Coloro Leggano,		they	

Preterimperfectenſe.

Auegna che.

Io Leggeſſi, Although I reade or did reade.
Tu leggeſſi, although thou readeſt or dideſt reade, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Othervviſe, *Se.*

Sin.	*Io Leggerei, & Leggeria,*		I	ſholde reade.
	Tu Leggereſti,		thou	
	Colui Leggerebbe, and *Leggeria,*		he	
Plu.	*Noi Leggeremmo,*		vvee	
	Voi Leggereſte,		you	
	Coloro Leggerèbbono, and *Leggeriano,*		they	

Preterperfectenſe.

Quando.

Io Habbia letto, vvhen I haue reade.
Tu Habbi letto, vvhen thou haſt reade, &c. as in the optatiue mode.

Othervvayes, *Che.*

Sin.	*Io Hauerèi*, and *Haueria letto*,	that	I	ſholde haue reade.
	Tu haueresti letto,		thou	
	Colui hauerebbe, and *haueria letto*,		he	
Plu.	*Noi haueremmo letto*,		vvee	
	Voi hauereste letto,		you	
	Coloro hauerèbbono & *haueriano letto*,		they	

Preterpluperfectenſe.

Poi che.

Io Haueſſi letto, Since I had reade.
Tu Haueſſi letto, Since thou haddeſt reade, &c.
as in the optatiue mode.

Future tenſe.

Quando.

Sin.	*Io Hauerò letto*,	vvhẽ	I	ſhall haue reade.
	Tu hauerài letto,		thou	
	Colui hauerà letto,		he	
Plu.	*Noi hauerèmo letto*,		vvee	
	Voi hauerète letto,		you	
	Coloro hauerãno letto,		they	

The Infinitiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Leggere, to reade.

Preterperfectenſe.

Hauér letto, to haue reade.

Future

Future tenſe.

Douér Leggère
Hauer a Leggére } To be to reade, or to reade
Eſſer per Leggére } herafter.

Participles { *Leggente*, reading. *Letto*, reade.
Legenti, reading, *Letti*, reade.

Preſent tenſe.

Gerũdes { *Leggéndo*, reading.

Preterperfectenſe.

Hauèndo letto, hauing reade.

Future tenſe.

Douèndo leggère
Hauèndo da leggère } Being, or hauing
Eſſéndo per leggère } to reade.

The forthe Coniugation.

Th' Indicatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Singul. { *Io Odo*, I heare.
Tu Odi, thou heareſt.
Colui Ode, he heareth.

Plur. { *Noi Vdiàmo*, vvee heare.
Voi Vdite, you heare.
Coloro Odono, they heare.

Preterimperfectenſe.

Sin.	*Io Vdíua,*	I	heard or did heare
	Tu vdíui,	thou	
	Colui vdíua,	he	
Plu.	*Noi vdiuàmo,*	vvee	
	Voi vdiuate,	you	
	Coloro vdíuano & vdíano,	they	

Preterperfectenſe.

Sing.	*Io Vdí, vdij,* and *ho vdito,*	I	haue heard.
	Tu vdiſti, and *hài vdito,*	thou	
	Colui vdi, and *ha vdito,*	he	
Plur.	*Noi Vdimmo,* and *Habbiamo vdito,*	vvee	
	Voi vdiſte & hauete vdito,	you	
	Coloro vdirono, vdiron, vdiro, vdir, and *hanno vdito.*	they	

Preterpluperfectenſe.

Sing.	*Io Hauena Vdito,*	I	had heard
	Tu hauéui vdito,	thou	
	Colui hauena vdito,	he	
Plur.	*Noi hauenàmo vdito,*	vvee	
	Voi hauenate vdito,	you	
	Coloro hauenano vdito,	they	

Future tenſe.

Sing.	*Io Vdiro,*	I	ſhal or vvill heare.
	Tu vdirài,	thou	
	Colui vdirà,	he	

Plur.

Plur.	*Noi Vdiremo,*	vvee	shall or vvil
	Voi vdirete,	you	heare.
	Coloro vdiranno,	they	

Io Voglio vdire, I vvill heare.
Tu Voi vdire, thou vvilt heare, &c.

Th'imperatiue mode: Presentense.

Sing.	*Odi tu*:	heare thou.
	Oda colui,	let hym heare.
	Non Vdire,	heare not thou.
Plur.	*Vdiàmo noi*,	let vs heare.
	Vdite voi,	heare you.
	Odano coloro,	let them heare,

Th'optatiue mode: Presentense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	*Io Oda*,	God graūt that	I	heare.
	Tu Oda,		thou	
	Colúi Oda,		he	
Plur.	*Noi Odiàmo*,		vvee	
	Voi Odiàte,		you	
	Coloro Odano,		they	

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio Volesse che, &c.

Sin.	*Io Vdissi*,	I vvolde to god that	I	heard or did heare
	Tu vdissi,		thou	
	Colui vdisse,		he	
Plu.	*Noi vdissimo*,		vvee	
	Voi vdiste,		you	
	Coloro vdissero,		they	

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.	*Io Hàbbia vdito,*	God graũt that	I		haue heard.
	Tu hàbbia vdito,		thou		
	Colùi hàbbia vdito,		he		
Plu.	*Noi habbiamo vdito,*		vvee		
	Voi habbiate vdito,		you		
	Coloro habbiano vdito,		they		

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio Volesse che, &c.

Sin.	*Io Hauéssi vdito,*	I wolde to God that	I		had heard
	Tu hauessi vdito,		thou		
	Colúi hauesse vdito,		he		
Plu.	*Noi Hauessimo vdito,*		vvee		
	Voi hauesse vdito,		you		
	Coloro hauessero vdito,		they		

Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.	*Io Oda da qua innãzi,*	God graũt that	I		heare hereafter.
	Tu Oda da qua innãzi		thou		
	Colui Oda da qua innanzi,		he		
Plu.	*Noi Vdiamo da qua innanzi,*		vvee		
	Voi Vdiate da qua innanzi,		you		
	Coloro Odano da qua innanzi,		they		

The

The ſubiunctiue mode. Preſent tenſe.

Concio ſia coſa che, &c.

Sing.	*Io Oda,*	for	I	heare.
	Tu Oda,	aſmuche	thou	
	Colui Oda,		he	
Plur.	*Noi Vdiamo,*	as	vvee	
	Voi Vdiate,		you	
	Coloro Odano,		they	

Preterimperfect tenſe.

Auegna che, &c.

Sin.	*Io Vdiſſi,*	Although	I	harde or didheare
	Tu vdiſſi,		thou	
	Colui vdiſſe,		he	
Plu.	*Noi Vdiſſimo,*		vvee	
	Voi vdiſte,		you	
	Coloro vdiſſero		they	

Othervviſe, *Se.*

Sing.	*Io Vdirèi*, and *vdiria*,	if	I	ſholde heare.
	Tu vdireſti,		thou	
	Colùi vdirèbbe, and *vdiria,*		he	
Plur.	*Noi vdirèmmo,*		vvee	
	Voi vdireſte,		you	
	Coloro vdirebbono, & *vdiriano.*		they	

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Sin.	*Io Habbia vdito,*	vvhē	I	haue heard.
	Tu habbia vdito,		thou	
	Colui habbia vdito,		he	
Plu.	*Noi habbiamo vdito,*		vvee	
	Voi habbiate vdito,		you	
	Coloro habbiano vdito,		they	

Othervviſe, *Che.*

Sing.	*Io Hauerei* and *Haueria vdito,*	that	I	ſhold haue heard
	Tu haueresti vdito,		thou	
	Colui hauerebbe and *baueria vdito,*		he	
Plur.	*Noi Hauerēmo vdito,*		vvee	
	Voi haueresteo vdito,		you	
	Coloro hauerebbono & haueriano vdito,		they	

Preterpluperfectense.

Poi che.

Sin.	*Io Haueſſi vdito,*	Since that	I	had heard.
	Tu haueſſi vdito,		thou	
	Colui haueſſe vdito,		he	
Plu.	*Noi Haueſſimo vdito,*		vvee	
	Voi haueſte vdito,		you	
	Coloro haueſſero vdito		they	

Future

Future tenſe.

Quando.

Sin.	*Io haueròVdito,*	vvhē	I	ſhall
	Tu haueràiVdito,		thou	
	Colui haueràVdito,		he	haue
Plu.	*Noi haueremoVdito,*		vvee	heard.
	Voi haueréteVdito,		you	
	Coloro haueranno Vdito,		they	

The Infinitiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Vdire, to heare.

Preterperfectenſe.

Haueére vdito, to haue heard.

Future tenſe.

Douère vdire
Hauère ad vdire } To be to heare, or to heare
Eſſere per vdire } herafter.

Participles { *Vdiente,* hearing: *vdito* heard.
{ *Vdienti* hearing: *vditi* heard.

Preſent tenſe.

Gerundes { *Odendo,* Hearing.

Preterperfectenſe.

Hauendo vdito, Hauing heard.

Future tenſe.

Donendo Vdire } Being or ha-
Eſſendo per vdire } uing to heare
Hauendo ad vdire

And bycause th' Italian tonge dothe lacke a Verbe passiue: & cannot expresse the passiue voice, vvithout the helpe of this verbe *Sono*: therfore vvee must first declyne this verbe before vvee can procede to th'other.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing.
Io Sono: I am.
Tu Sei: thou arte.
Colui E: he is.

Plur.
Noi Siamo: vvee are or be.
Voi Sete: you are or be.
Coloro Sono: they are or be.

Preter imperfect tense.

Sing.
Io Era, Ivvas,
Tu Eri, thou vvast.
Colui Era, he vvas.

Plur.
Noi Eravamo and *Eramo*, vvee vvere,
Voi Eravate, you vvere.
Coloro Erano, they vvee.

Preterperfect tense.

Sing.
Io Fui, and *Sono stato*, I
Tu Fosti, and *Sei stato*, thou
Colui Fu, and *E stato*, he

Plur.
Noi Fummo, & *Siamo stati*, vvee
Voi Foste, and *Sete stati*, you
Coloro Furono, *Furo*, *Furo*, they
and *Sono stati*.

haue ben.

Preter-

Preterpluperfectenſe.

Sing.	*Io Era ſtàto,*	I	had ben.
	Tu Eri ſtato,	thou	
	Colùi Era ſtato,	he	
Plur.	*Noi Eravàmo ſtati,*	vvee	
	Voi Eravàte ſtati,	you	
	Coloro Erano ſtati,	they	

Future tenſe.

Sing.	*Io Sarò*, and *Fía,*	I	ſhal be.
	Tu Sarài,	thou	
	Colúi Sarà, Fia, and *Fié,*	he	
Plur.	*Noi Sarémo,*	vvee	
	Voi Saréte,	you	
	Coloro Saránno, & *Fiano,*	they	

Th' imperatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Singul.	*Sij, Sia*, and *Siè tu*,	Be thou.
	Sía, and *Siè colúi*,	Let hym be.
Plur.	*Siamo nói*,	Let vs be.
	Siate vói,	Be you.
	Sieno coloro,	Let them be.

The Optatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

O Dio vòglia, Dio voglia, ô Dio che, ô che.

Sin.	*Io Sia,*	God graũt that	I	be.
	Tu Sij, Sia, and *sie,*		thou	
	Colui Sia,		he	
Plu.	*Nói Siamo,*		vvee	
	Vói Siâte,		you	
	Coloro Sieno, & *Sieno,*		they	

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio Volesse, Dio volesse,
ô Dio che, ô che,

Sin.	*Io Fóssi, & Fússi,*	VVolde to God that	I	vvere.
	Tu Fossi, & Fussi,		thou	
	Colúi fosse, & fusse		he	
Plu.	*Noi Fossimo, and fussimo,*		vvee	
	Voi faste, & fuste,		you	
	Coloro fossero, and fussero.		they	

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.	*Io Sia stato,*	God graũt that	I	haue ben.
	Tu Sij stato,		thou	
	Colui Sia stato,		he	
Plu.	*Noi Siamo stati,*		vvee	
	Voi Siàte stati,		you	
	Coloro Siano stati,		they	

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin.	*Io Fóssi stato,*	I vvold to God that	I	had ben.
	Tu Fossi stato,		thou	
	Colui Fosse stato,		he	
Plu.	*Noi Fossimo stati,*		vvee	
	Voi Fóste stati,		you	
	coloro Fossero stati,		they	

Sono.

Future tenſe.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sin.	*Io Sia da qua innanzi,*	God graũt that	I	be hereafter.
	Tu Sij da qua innanzi,		thou	
	Colui Sia da qua innãzi		he	
Plu.	*Noi Siamo da qua innanzi,*		vvee	
	Voi Siate da qua innãzi,		you	
	Coloro Siano da qua innanzi,		they	

The ſubiunctiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Concio ſia coſa che.

Sing.	*Io Sia,*	for aſmuche as	I am.
	Tu Sij,		thou art.
	Colui Sia,		he is.
Plur.	*Noi Siamo,*		vvee are.
	Voi Siate,		you are.
	Coloro Siano,		they are.

Preterimperfectenſe.

Auegna che.

Sing.	*Io Fúſſi,*	Although	I
	Tu Fúſſi,		thou
	Colui Fúſſe,		he
Plur.	*Noi Fuſſimo,*		vvee
	Voi Fúſte,		you
	Coloro fuſſero		they

vvere.

Othervvise, *Se.*

Singu.	*Io Sarèi* and *Saria*,	if	I
	Tu Sarèsti,		thou
	Colui Sarèbbe, and *Saria*,		he
Plur.	*Noi Sarèmmo*,		vvee
	Voi Sareste,		you
	Coloro Sarèbbono, & *sariano*,		they

I	sholde be.
thou	
he	
vvee	
you	
they	

Preterperfectenſe.

Quando.

Sing.	*Io Sia ſtato*,	vvhen	I
	Tu Sy ſtato,		thou
	Colui Sia ſtato,		he
Plur.	*Noi Siamo ſtati*,		vvee
	Voi Siate ſtati,		you
	Coloro Siano ſtati,		they

I	haue bē.
thou	
he	
vvee	
you	
they	

Other vvyſe, *Che.*

Sin.	*Io Sarèi*, & *Saria ſtato*	that	I
	Tu Saresti ſtato,		thou
	Colui Sarèbbe & *Saria ſtato*,		he
Plu.	*Noi Saremmo ſtati*,		vvee
	Voi Sareſte ſtati,		you
	Coloro ſarebbono and *ſariano ſtati*,		they

I	ſholde haue ben.
thou	
he	
vvee	
you	
they	

Preter-

Preterpluperfectenſe.

Poi che.

Sin.	*Io Fuſſi ſtato,*	Since that	I	had ben.
	Tu Fuſſi ſtato,		thou	
	Colui Fuſſe ſtato,		he	
Plu.	*Noi Fuſſimo ſtati,*		vvee	
	Voi Fuſte ſtati,		you	
	Coloro fuſſero ſtati,		they	

Future tenſe.

Quando.

Sin.	*Io Saro ſtato,*	vvhen	I	ſhall haue ben.
	Tu ſarai ſtato,		thou	
	Colui ſara ſtato,		he	
Plu.	*Noi Sarémo ſtati,*		vvee	
	Voi ſaréte ſtati,		you	
	Coloro ſaránno ſtati,		they	

Th'infinitiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Eſſere, to be.

Preter perfectenſe.

Eſſere ſtato, to haue ben.

Future tenſe.

Douèr' Eſſere,
Hauére ad Eſſere, } To be to be, or to haue to be.

Participles { *Stàto, ſtàta:* and *ſuto, ſuta,* ben.
Stati, ſtate: and *ſuti, ſute,* ben.

Gerundes
- Present tense.
  Essendo, Being.
- Preterperfect tense.
  Essendo stato, stata, stati, state: Hauing ben.
- Future tense.
  Douendo essere } Being, or hauing
  Hauendo ad essere } to be.
  Essendo per essere }

The declining of a Verbe passiue of the first Coniugation.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing.
- *Io Sono amato*, I am loued.
- *Tu Séi amato*, thou art loued.
- *Colúi E amato: si àma, amasi*, he is loued.

Plur.
- *Noi Siàmo amati*, vvee are loued.
- *Voi Séte amàti*, you are loued.
- *Coloro Sóno amati: si àmano, àmonosi*, and *àmansi*, they are loued.

Preterimperfect tense.

Sing.
- *Io Era amato*, } I
- *Tu Eri amato*, } thou } vvas loued.
- *Colui Era amato, si amàua, amauasi.* } he

Plur.

The Verbe passiue of ye I. Conjug.

Plur.	*Noi Erauàmo amàti,*	vvee	vvere loued.
	Voi Erauàte amàti,	you	
	Coloro Erano amati,	they	

si amàuano, amàuanosi, and *amàuansi.*

Preterperfectense.

Sin.	*Io Sono stato, & Fúi amato,*	I	haue ben loued.
	Tu Séi stàto, & Fosti amato,	thou	
	Colui Estato, and *Fu amàto: si amò, amossi.*	he	
Plu.	*Noì Siamo stati,* and *Fúmmo amàti,*	vvee	
	Voi séte stati, & Foste amati	you	
	Coloro Sòno stati and *Furono amati: si amàrono, Amaron, amàro, amar, & amàronosi, amaronsi, amarosi, amarsi,*	they	

Preterpluperfectense.

Sin.	*Io Era stato amato,*	I	had ben loued.
	Tu Eri stato amato,	thou	
	Colui Era stato amato,	he	
Plu.	*Noi erauàmo stati amati,*	vvee	
	Voi erauàte stati amati,	you	
	Coloro érano stati amati,	they	

Future tense.

Singu.	*Io Sarò amáto,*	I	shalbe loued.
	Tu Sarái amato,	thou	
	Colui Sara amato: si amerà, ameràssi.	he	

Plur. { *Noi Sarèmo amati,* / *Voi sarete amati,* / *Coloro saràno amati: si Ameràno, amerannosi,* and *ameransi.* } { vvee / you / they } shal be loued.

Th'Imparatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing. { *Sij amàto tu*, Be thou loued. / *Sia amato colui, si ami, àmisi*, Let hym be loued. }

Plur. { *Siàmo amàti nói*, Let vs be loued. / *Siate amati voi*, be you loued. / *Siano amati coloro, si amino, aminosi*, and *aminsi*, let them be loued. }

The Optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sing. { *Io Sia amato,* / *Tu sij amato,* / *Colui sía amàto, si àmi, amisi,* } God graũt that { I / thou / he } be loued.

Plur. { *Nói Siàmo amati,* / *Voi siàte amati,* / *Colóro siàno amati, si amino, aminosi,* and *aminsi,* } { vvee / you / they }

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Singul.

Sin. Io Fossi amàto,
Tu fossi amato,
Colui fosse amato, si amàsse, amassesi,
Plu. Noi Fossimo amati,
Voi foste amati,
Coloro fossero amati, si amassero, amàsseroſi, and amasserſi,

I vvolde to god that I thou he vvee you they vvere loued.

Preterperfectenſe.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin. Io Sia ſtato amato,
Tu Sij ſtato amato,
Colui Sia ſtato amato,
Plu. Noi Siàmo ſtati amatì,
Voi Siate ſtati amati,
Coloro ſiano ſtati amati

God graũt that I thou he vvee you they haue ben loued.

Preterpluperfectenſe.

O Dio voleſſe che, &c.

Sin. Io Fossi ſtato amato,
Tu fossi ſtato amato
Colui foſſe ſtato amato,
Noi foſſimo ſtàti amatì,
Plu. Voi foſte ſtati amati,
Coloro foſſero ſtati amati.

I vvolde to God that I thou he vvee you they had ben loued.

Future tenſe.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sing.	*Io Sia amato da qua innanzi,*	God graſit that	I	be loued hereafter.
	Tu ſij amato da qua innanzi,		thou	
	colúi ſia amato da qua innanzi,		he	
Plur.	*Noi Siamo amati da qua innanzi,*		vvee	
	Voi ſiate amati da qua innanzi,		you	
	Coloro ſiano amati da qua innanzi.		they	

The Subiunctiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Concio ſia coſa che.

Io Sia amato, For aſmuche as I am loued.
Tu ſij amato, For aſmuche as thou art loued, &c.
as in the Optatiue mode.

Preterimperfectenſe.

Auegna che.

Io Foſſi amato, Although I vvere loued.
Tu Foſſi amato, Although thou vvere loued, &c.
as in the Optatiue mode.

Other-

Othervvise, *Se.*

Sing.	*Io Saréi & saría amàto* *Tu saresti amato,* *Colui sarebbe & saria*	If	I thou he	shold be loued.

amato: si amerebbe, amerebbesi, si ameria, ameriasi.

Plur.	*Noi Seremmo amati,* *Voi sareste amati,* *Coloro Sarebbono* and	If	vvee you they	shold be loued.

sariano amati: si amerèbbonò, amerebbonosi, amerebbonsi, si ameriano, amerianosi, & amerianſi.

Preterperfectense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Io Sia stato amato: For asmuche as I haue ben loued.

Tu Sy stato amato: For asmuche as thou hast ben loued, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Othervvise, *Se.*

Sin.	*Io Sarei,* and *saria stato amato,* *Tu saresti stato amato,* *Colui sarebbe,* and *saria stato amato,*	If	I thou he	sholde haue bē loued.
Plu.	*Noi Sarēmo stati amati,* *Voi sareste stati amati,* *Coloro sarebbono,* and *sariano stati amati,*		vvee you they	

Preterpluperfect tense.

Poi che.

Io Fossi stato amato, Since I had ben loued,
Tu fossi stato amato, Since thou haddest ben loued, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Io Sarò stato amato,		I		
Tu Sarài stato amato,		thou		
Colui Sarà stato amato,	whē	he	shall haue ben loued.	
Noi Sarémo stati amati,		vvee		
Voi Sarete stati amati,		you		
Coloro Sarāno stati amati		they		

Th' Infinitiue mode: Present tense.

Essere amato, or *Amarsi*, to be loued.

Preterperfect tense.

Essere stato amato, or *Esserſi amato*, to haue ben loued.

Future tense.

Douère éssere amato, *Douèrsi amare*, *Douere amársi*,

Hauère ad éssere amato, *Hauère ad amarsi*, *hauèrsi ad amare*,

Essere per amàrsi, *Esserſi per amare*, to be, to be loued: to haue to be loued.

Parti-

Participles { *Amato*, loued. *Amati*, loued.
Amata, loued. *Amate*, loued.

Gerundes { Preſent tenſe.
Eſſẽdo amato: & *Amãdoſi*: Being loued.
Preterperfect tenſe.
Eſſẽdo ſtáto amato: Hauing ben loued.
Future tenſe.
Eſſendo per eſſere amato: *Eſſéndo ſi per amàre*: and *Eſſendo per amarſi*,
Douendo eſſere amato, *Douendoſi amare*, and *Douendo amàrſi*,
Hauéndo ad éſſere amato, *Hauéndoſi ad amaré*, and *Hauendo ad amarſi*:
Being to be loued.

And bycauſe this Verbe *Ho* (I haue) cometh often in vſe: as may be ſeene in the declining of the former Verbes: Therfore I haue thought good not t'omit the declining of it.

Ho.

The Indicatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Sing. { *Io Ho*, and *Hággio* poeticall: I haue.
Tu Hái: thou haſte.
Colùi Ha, and *Hàue* poeticall: he hathe.

Plur. { *Noi Habbiamo*: vvee haue.
Voi hauéte: you haue.
Coloro hánno: they haue.

Preterimperfectense.

Sin.	*Io Hauéua*, and *Haueà*,	I	had.
	Tu haueui,	thou	
	Colui hauéua and *haueà*,	he	
Plu.	*Noi Hauéuamo*,	vvee	
	Voi haueuàte,	you	
	Coloro hauéuano, and *haueano*,	they	

Preterperfectense.

Singu.	*Io Hébbi*, and *Ho hauúto*,	I	haue had.
	Tu hauésti, and *hái hauúto*,	thou	
	Colui hébbe, and *ha hauúto*,	he	
Plur.	*Noi Hauemmo*, and *habbiámo hauúto*,	vvee	
	Voi haueste, & *hauete hauúto*	you	
	Coloro hébbero, and *hanno hauúto*,	they	

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	*Io Haueua hauúto*,	I	had.
	Tu haueui hauúto,	thou	
	Colui haueua hauúto,	he	
Plur.	*Noi Haueuàmo hauúto*,	vvee	had.
	Voi haueuàte hauúto,	you	
	Coloro haueuano hauúto,	they	

Future tense.

Sing.	*Io Haueró*, *haurò*, and *Harrò*,	I	shall haue.
	Tu haueràì, *haurài*, and *harrài*	thou	
	Colui haueràà, *haurà*, & *harrà*,	he	

Plur.

Plur. { *Noi Hauerémo, haurèmo, & harrèmo,* vvee
Voi haueréte, hauréte, and harréte, you
Coloro hauerànno, haurano, and harrànno, they } shall haue.

Th'Imperatiue mode: Presentense.

Sing. { *Hàbbia tu*, haue thou,
Hábbia colui, let hym haue.

Plur. { *Habbiámo noi*, let vs haue.
Habbiàte vòi, haue you.
Hàbbiano coloro, let them haue.

The Optatiue mode: Presentense.

O Dio vòglia che, &c.

Sing. { *Io Hábbia,*
Tu hábbia,
Colui habbia, } God graũt { I / thou / he } haue.

Plur. { *Noi Habbiamo,*
Voi habbiate,
Coloro habbiano, } that { vvee / you / they } haue.

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin. { *Io Hauèssi,*
Tu hauessi,
Colui hauèsse, } I vvold to God that { I / thou / he } had.

Plu. { *Noi Hauessimo,*
Voi haueste,
Coloro hauessero, } { vvee / you / they } had.

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.	*Io Hábbia hauúto*	God graũt that	I	haue had.
	Tu habbia hauúto,		thou	
	Colui hábbia hauúto,		he	
Plu.	*Noi Habbiamo hauúto,*		vvee	
	Voi habbiáte hauúto,		you	
	Coloro hábbiano hauúto		they	

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin.	*Io Hauèssi hauúto,*	I vvolde to God that.	I	had had
	Tu hauèssi hauúto,		thou	
	Colui hauèsse hauúto,		he	
Plu.	*Noi Hauèssimo hauúto,*		vvee	
	Voi hauèste hauúto,		you	
	Coloro hauéssero hauúto		they	

Future tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sin.	*Io Habbia da qua innãzi*	God graũt that	I	haue her-after.
	Tu hábbia da qua innãzi		thou	
	Colúi habbia da qua innanzi,		he	
Plu.	*Noi Habbiámo da qua innanzi,*		vvee	
	Voi habbiate da qua innanzi,		you	
	Coloro hábbiano da qua innanzi,		they	

The

The Subiunctiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Concio ſia coſa che.

Io Hábbia, For aſmuche as I haue.
Tu habbia, For aſmuche as thou haſt, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Preter Imperfect tenſe.

Auegna che.

Io Haueſſi, Although I had.
Tu haueſſi, Although thou haddeſt, &c. as in th' Optatiue mode.

Othervviſe, *Se.*

Sin. *Io Haurèi, haurèi, & harréi: Haueria, haurìa,* and *harria*, / *Tu haureſti, haureſti,* and *harrèſti*, / *Colui haurébbe haurèbbe,* and *harrèbbe: Haueria, hauria,* and *harria*, } If I / thou / he } ſhold haue.

Plu. *Noi Haurèmmo, haurèmmo,* and *harrémmo*, / *Voi haurèſte, haurèſte,* and *harrèſte*, / *Coloro haurèbbono, haurèbbono,* and *harrèbbono: Haueriano, hauriano,* and *harriano.* } If vvee / you / they } ſhold haue.

Preter perfect tenſe.

Concio ſia coſa che.

Io Habbia hauúto: For aſmuche as I haue had.
Tu hábbia huúto: For aſmuche as thou haſt had, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Other vvyſe, *O Che.*

	Io Hauerèi, and *Haueria hauuto.*		I	
Si.	*Tu hauerésti hauuto,*		thou	
	Colùi hauerèbbe and *haueria hauuto,*	ô that	he	ſhold haue
Pl.	*Noi Hauerémmo hauúto,*		vvee	had.
	Voi hauerèſte hauúto,		you	
	Coloro hauerèbbono, and *haueriano hauuto,*		they	

Preterpluperfect tenſe.

Poi che.

Io Haueſſi hauúto: Since I had had.
Tu haueſſi hauúto, Since thou haddeſt had, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tenſe.

Quando.

	Io Hauerò hauúto,		I	
Sin.	*Tu haueràs hauúto,*		thou	
	Colúi hauera hauuto,	vvhen	he	ſhall haue
Plu.	*Noi Hauerèmo hauuto,*		vvee	had.
	Voi hauerèſte hauuto,		you	
	Coloro houerãno hauuto		they	

The

Th'Infinitiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Hauère, to haue.

Preterperfectenſe.

Hauére hauuto, to haue had.

Future tenſe.

Douère hauere, } To be to haue.
Eſſere per hauere, }

Participles { *Hauente*, hauing. *Hauuto, ta*, hadde.
{ *Hauenti*, hauing. *Hauuti, te*, had.

Gerũdes { Preſent tenſe.
{ *Hauéndo*, hauing.
{ Preterperfectenſe.
{ *Hauèndo hauuto*, hauing had.
{ Future tenſe.
{ *Douèndo hauère* } Hauing, or being
{ *Hauèndo ad hauère* } to haue.
{ *Eſſéndo per hauère* }

The declining of the Verbe *Andare*: To go. + *Andare*

The Indicatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Sing. { *Io Vo*, and *Vádo*, I go.
{ *Tu vai*: thou goeſt.
{ *Colui va*, he goeth.

Plur. { *Noi Andiamo*, vvee go.
Voi andate, you go.
Coloro vanno, they go.

Preterimperfectenſe.

Sing. { *Io Andàua*, I
Tu andàui, thou
Colui andàua, he
Plur. { *Noi Andauamo*, vvee
Voi andauàte, you
Coloro andauàmo, they } vvent or did go.

Preterperfectenſe.

Sin. { *Io Andài*, and *Sono andàto*, I
Tu andàſti, and *Sèi andàto*, thou
Colui andò, and *E andàto*, he
Plu. { *Noi Andàmmo*, & *Siàmo andàti*, vvee
Voi andàſte, and *Séte andàti*, you
Coloro andàrono, & *Sono andati*, they } haue gon.

Preterpluperfectenſe.

Sing. { *Io Era andàto*, I
Tu Eri andàto, thou
Colui Era andàto, he
Plur. { *Noi Eraùamo andàti*, vvee
Voi eraate andati, you
Coloro éramo andàti, they } had gone, or vvas gone.

Future tenſe.

Sin. { *Io Anderò*, and *Andrò*, I
Tu anderài, and *andrài*, thou
Colui anderà, and *andrà*, he } ſhall go.

Plur.

Plu. { *Noi Anderèmo, & andrémo*, vvee
Voi anderéte, and *andréte*, you } shall go.
Coloro anderāno, & andrāno they

The imperatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing. { *Vatù*, go thou.
Và da, and *vàdi colui*, let hym go.

Plur. { *Andiàmo noi*, let vs go.
Andàte vói, go you.
Vàdano, and *vadino colóro*, let them go.

The Optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sin. { *Io Vada*, and *vadi*,
Tu vàda, and *vadi*,
Colui vàda, and *vàdi*,
} God grant that { I thou he } go.

Plu. { *Noi Andiàmo*,
Voi andiàte,
Coloro vàdano, & vadino
} that { vvee you they }

Preterimperfect tense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sing. { *Io Andàssi*,
Tu andàssi,
Colui andàsse,
} I vvolde to god that { I thou he } vvent, or did go.

Plur. { *Noi Andàssimo*,
Voi andàste,
Coloro andàssero,
} { vvee you they }

Preterperfect tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	Io Sia andáto,	God graũt that	I	haue gone.
	Tu Sij andato,		thou	
	Colui Sia andato,		he	
Plur.	Noi Siàmo andati,		vvee	
	Voi Siate andati,		you	
	Coloro Siàno andati,		they	

Preterpluperfect tense.

O. Dio Volesse che, &c.

Sin.	Io Fóssi andato,	I wolde to God that	I	had gone.
	Tu fóssi andato,		thou	
	Colui fosse andato,		he	
Plu.	Noi Fossimo andati,		vvee	
	Voi fóste andati,		you	
	Coloro fóssero andati,		they	

Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.	Io Vada da qua innanzi,	God graũt that	I	go hereafter.
	Tu vada da qua innãzi,		thou	
	Colui vada da qua innanzi,		he	
Plu.	Noi Andiamo da qua innanzi,		vvee	
	Voi Andate da qua innanzi,		you	
	Coloro vadano da qua innanzi,		they	

The Subiunctiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Concio ſia coſa che.

Sin. *Io Vada & Vadi,* / *Tu vada & vadi,* / *Colui vada & vadi* — for aſmuche — I / thou / he — go.

Plu. *Noi Andiàmo,* / *Voi Andiate,* / *Coloro vadano,* — as — vvee / you / they

Preterimperfect tenſe.

Auegna che.

Io Andaſſi, Although I vvent or did go.
Tu andaſſi, Although thou vventeſt, or dideſt go, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Othervviſe, *Se.*

Sin. *Io Anderêi, Andrei, Anderia,* and *Andria,* / *Tu anderèſti,* & *Andrèſti,* / *Colui anderèbbe, andrèbbe, Anderia,* & *andria.*

Plu. *Noi Anderémmo,* & *Andrémmo,* / *Voi anderèſte,* & *andrèſte,* / *Coloro anderébbono, andrebbono, anderiano,* and *andriano.*

If — I / thou / he / vvee / you / they — ſhold go.

Preterperfect tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Io Sia andato, For asmuche sa I haue gone.
Tu Sij andato, For asmuche as thou hast gone, &c.
as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, *Che.*

Sin.	*Io Sarei, & Saria andato*	that	I	shold haue gone.
	Tu Sarésti andato,		thou	
	Colúi Sarebbe, and *Saria andato,*		he	
Plu.	*Noi Sarémmo andati,*		vvee	
	Voi Saréste andáti,		you	
	Coloro Sarébbono, & Sariano andati,		they	

Preterpluperfect tense.

Poi che.

Io Fóssi andáto, Since I had gone.
Tu fóssi andáto, Since thou haddest gone, &c. as
in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Sin.	*Io Sarò andáto,*	vvhẽ	I	shalbe gone.
	Tu Sarái andato,		thou	
	Colúi Sarà andato,		he	
Plu.	*Noi Sarémo andati,*		vvee	
	Voi Sarête andáti,		you	
	Coloro Sarãno andati,		they	

The In-

Andare

Th'Infinitiue mode; Preſent tenſe.

Andare, To go.

Preterperfectenſe.

Eſſere andato, To be gonne.

Future tenſe.

Eſſere per andàre, *Donère andàre*, *Hauère ad andàre*, } To be, or to haue to go.

Participles { *Andãte*, going. *Andato, ta: I to ta*, gone. *Andãti*, going. *Andati, te: I ti, I te*, gone.

Preſent tenſe.

Gerundes { *Andàndo*, Going.

Preterperfectenſe.

Eſſéndo andáto, Being gone.

Future tenſe.

Donéndo andàre, *Eſſéndo per andàre*, *Hauendo andare*, } Being, or hauing to go.

I do thinke good not to omit certaine vvordes vſed by Poëtes in the declining in this Verbe: As in

The Indicatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Plu. { *Noi Gimo*, vvee go. *Voi Gite*, you go.

Preterimperfect tense.

ng.	*Io Giua,*	I	vvent, or did go.
	Tu Giui,	thou	
	Colúi Giua,	he	
lur.	*Noi Giuamo,*	vvee	
	Voi Giuate,	you	
	Coloro Giuano,	they	

Preterperfect tense.

Sing.	*Io Gij,*	I	haue gonne.
	Tu Gisti,	thou	
	Colui Gio,	he	
Plur.	*Noi Gimmo,*	vvee	
	Voi Gisti,	you	
	Coloro Girono,	they	

Future tense.

Sing.	*Io Giro,*	I	shall go.
	Tu Girai, or *Irai,*	thou	
	Colui Gira,	he	
Plur.	*Noi Giremo,*	vvee	
	Voi Girete, or *Irete,*	you	
	Coloro Giranno,	they	

The Imperatiue mode: Present tense.

Plur. { *Gite* or *Ite voi,* Go you.

The Optatiue mode: Preterimperfect tense.

O che.

Singul.

Sing.	*Io Gissi,*	I	vvent, or did go.
	Tu Gissi,	thou	
	Colui Gisse,	he	
Plur.	*Noi Gissimo,*	vvee	
	Voi Giste,	you	
	Coloro Gissero,	they	

ô that

The Subiunctiue mode: Presens tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Plur. { *Voi Giate,* For asmuche as you go.

Preterimperfect tense.

Auegna che.

Io Gissi, Tu Gissi, &c. as in the Optatiue.

Othervvise, *Se.*

Sing.	*Io Girei,*	I	shold go.
	Tu Giresti,	thou	
	Colui Girebbe,	he	
Plur.	*Noi Giremmo,*	vvee	
	Voi Giste and *Gireste,*	you	

If

The other tenses are declined vvith these participles *Gito*, and *Ito*, *ta*: *Giti* and *Iti*, *te*: (gonne): vvith *Io Sono; Io era; Io sia; Io fossi; &c.* as before in the declining of the Verbe *Andare.*

Th' Infinitiue mode: Presens tense.

Gire and *Ire,* To go.

Bycause there is somvvhat more to doe, in forming of the Preterperfectenses, then of the other tẽses, I haue thought good to say som thing briefly therof:

Cõiugat. Therfore all Preterperfectẽses of th' Indicatiue mode, of Verbes of the first Coniugation, do ende in *Ai*: as *Amài*, of the verbe *Amo*: *Cantai* of *Canto*: *Parlài* of *Pàrlo*: *Mangiài* of *Mangio*: and *Pagài* of the Verbe *Pago*.

ai. ei.

There are excepted certaine Verbes vvhich in the Presẽt tense are of one syllable: For *Sto* hath *Stéi*, and *Stétti*: *Do* hath *Dêi*, *Détti*, and *Diédi*: *Fo* or *Fáccio* hath *Fei*, and *Féci*.

All Verbes of the second Cõiugatiõ, that haue *C* as it vvere a proper and peculiar letter, do make their Preterperfectenses in *cqui*: as of *Piáccio* *Piacqui*: the first person Singular; and *cque*, as *Piacque* the thirde. So of *Taccio*, *Tàcqui*, and *Tácque*: of *Giáccio*, *Giácqui* and *Giacque*.

Coiug. cqui.

But such as haue *L*, in the Presẽt tense, do adde *S* in the Preterperfectense, as of *Vaglio*, is made *Válsi*: of *Dóglio*, *Dólsi*: But *Vóglio* hath in verse *Valsi*, and in prose *Volli*: Hovvbeit, I vvolde more vvillingly vse the former in prose, as (in my iudgemẽt) the leaste affected.

si.

Againe certaine Verbes *Do* double the same proper & peculiar letter: as of *Càdo*, *Càddi*: vvhich also hath *Cadéi* and *Cadétti*. Againe of *Téngo* is *Ténni*: *Béuo*, *Beuui*.

ddi. nni. ruui.

And the Verbe *So*, hath *Séppi*, *Ho*, *Hébbi*. *Gódo*, *Godéi*,

yv.

Godéi, and *Godétti*. *Póſſo*, *Poteí*, and *Potétti*. *Véggo* or *Véggio*, *Vidi*. *Proméggo*, *Prouidi*. *Páio*, *Parui* and *Parſi*.

Further toutching the preterperfectenſes of the thirde Coniugation: this is the rule, that vvhoſe participles do ende in *Vto*, the Preterperfectenſe do ende in *Ei*, and in *Etti*. vvherupon the Verbe *Pérdo*, vvhen it hath in the participle *Perdúto*, it hath in the Preterperfectenſe, *Perdéi* and *Perdétti*. *Cómpio*, hath *Compiúto*; *Compiei*, and *Compietti*. *Ricéuo*, *Riceuúto*; *Riceuei* and *Riceuétti*. But the Verbe *Concédo*, hath *Conceduto* in proſe, and *Conceſſo* in verſe, ſo that after his Participle it hath in the Preterperfectenſe. *Concedéi*, *Concedetti*, and *conceſſi*. *Mórdo* hath *Morduto* or *Mórſo*, in the Participle; & *Mordéi*, *Mordetti*, and *Morſi* in the Preterperfectenſe. But *Conóſco*, notvvithſtanding it hath in the Participle *Conoſciúto*, it hath in the Preterperf. *Conobbi*.

Alſo Verbes of the ſame Coniugation, vvhen they haue in their participles a double *T*, they haue alſo in theire Preterimperfectenſes a double *S*, as of *Léggo* is *Letto*; and *Leſſi*: of *Scriuo* is *Scritto*, and *Scriſſi*: of *Eléggo* is *Elétto*, and *Eleſſi*.

There is excepted *Stringo*, that hath in the participle *Strétto*: but in the Preterperfectēſe *Strinſi*: ſo are likevviſe his compoundes, *Aſtringo* & *Coſtringo*. Hovvbeit, I thinke that to happen, either, bycauſe it vvere elſe to be ſaide in the Participle *Strinto*, if any vvolde looke for the raiſon, raither then for the vſe of the tonge: or elſe, bycauſe the

latin Preterperfectenſe hath *Strinxi*, from vvhence it ſemeth that *Strinſi* is deriued: as of *Pinxi*, *Pinſi*: of *Cinxi*, *Cinſi*: of *Finxi*, *Finſi*: of *Planxi*, *Piánſi*: and of *Extinxi*, *Eſtinſi*.

To conclude, the Verbe *Árdo* hath *Arſo* in the Participle, and *Arſi* in the Preterperfectenſe. *Rído* hath *Riſo*, and *Riſi*. *Tóglio Tolto* and *Tolſi*. *Muóuo Móſſo*, and *Moſſi*. *Offéndo Offéſſo*, and *Offéſi*. *Spàrgo Spàrſo*, and *Spàrſi*. *Métto Méſſo*, and *Miſi*. *Pòngo Póſto*, and *Póſi*. *Náſco Náto*, and *Nacqui*. *Nuóco Nociuto*, and *Nocqui*. *Sono Súto*, and *Fui*. *Rómpo Rótto*, and *Rúppi*. *Piouo Piouúto*, and *Piouui*. *Diuído Diuiſo*, and *Diuiſi*. *Vccido Vcciſo*, and *Vcciſi*. *Spèndo Spéſo*, and *Spéſi*.

Laſtly, Verbes of the fourth Coniugation haue theire Preterperfectenſes ending in ſingle *I*, vvith the accent: as *Vdi*, *Sénti*, of the Verbes *Oido* and *Sénto*: Hovvbeit many tymes (as in proſe) they haue a double *I*: as *Vdij*, *Sentij*. But *Dico* hath *Díſſi*. *Offero*, *Offérſi*. *Véngo*, *Vénni*.

Of vvordes, vvhich commonly are fixed vnto Verbes.

Theſe they are *Mi*, *Ti*, *Si*, *Ci*, *Ne*, *Vi*: The vvhich, vvith vvhat elegancy they cleaue vnto Verbes, and vvhat theire ſignificatiõs are, ſhall clearly appeare by that, vvhich ſhalbe ſaid of the vſe of them.

Firſt, they are comonly ſet before and after Verbes: as *Mi àma*, *amami*, *Ti àma*, *àmati*, *Si àma*, *àmaſi*, *Ci àma*, *àmaci*, *Ne àma*, *àmane*, *Vi àma*, *amaui*.

But

But this ought to be donne vvith iudgement: For it is not allvvayes, nor in euery place vvell ſytting. For this manner of ſpeache ſhalbe leſſe affected, *Che ti diſſe colui?* then *Che diſſetj colui?* vvhat hath he ſaid vnto thee? Alſo vvee ſhall ſpeake vvith leſſe curioſity, to ſay, *Se tu mi àmi non ti nuocerà*, then *Se àmimi non nocerà tti*: If thovv loue me it ſhall not hurte thee. But ſuche à iudgement can hardly be taught, or not at all by preceptes, ſince it ought to be compared vvith the often reading of Aucthors, and vſe of the tonge. And yet this is to be marked, that ſo oftē as theſe vvordes do followve the verbe, they do depende on the accent, as if they vvere all one vvorde: as *Amami*, *Amati*, *Amaſi*, *Amaci*, *Amane*, *Amani*.

Further they do double the conſonant, vvhen they are ſet after Verbes, hauing the accent in the laſt ſyllable: as *Amommi*, *Amòtti*, *Amòſſi*, *Amòcci*, *Amònne*, *Amònni*: of the Preterperfectenſe *Amò*, he hath loued. And ſo likevvyſe *Ameràmmi*, *Amerà tti*, *Amerà ſſi*, *Amerà cci*, *Amerà nne*, *Amerà nni*: of the Future tenſe *Amerà*, he ſhall loue.

Beſides, *Mi*, *Ti*, and *Si*, do allvvayes retaine the letter *I*, vvhen they cleaue to a verbe hauing none other vvorde ſet betvvene them: as by th'examples followving may appeare. But if any other vvorde come betvvene them, then change *I*, into *E*, vvherof this is an example: *Me non battèſti tu*, thovv haſt not beaten me. The like dothe happen in comparing of perſonnes togeather; vvher-

vpon vvee say, *Tu conòsci me & lui*, thovv hast knovvne me and hym. *Tu vedi me & io vèggio te*, thovv seest me, & I see thee. *Tu feristi me, & quello non toccasti*, thovv hast vvounded me, and hast not toutched hym.

In like sorte they are vsed, vvhen a verbe of the Infinitiue mode doth followv them: For vvee say, *Ragionàsi, Me hauèr prèso mòglie*, It is reported that I haue takē a vvife. *còrre fáma, Me essere inamoràto*, the rumor is, that I am in loue. But these speaches sholde be more rightly expressed thus: *Ragiònasi, che io ho prèso moglie*. And *Còrre fama che io sòno inamorato*.

Lastly, they chaunge *I* into *E*, vvhen the Adverbe *Come*, goeth before them, In this sorte: *Io non sono auàro come te*, I am not couetous, as thovv art. *Tu non sèi liberàle, come me*, thou art not liberall, as I am.

Toutching their signification and the vse of them: it shalbe more plainely shevved by these types followving.

Mi { Me: *mi batte*, or *Battèmmi*, he hath beaten me.
{ To me: *Mi diede*, and *Diedemi*, he hath geuen me, or to me.

Ti { Thee: *Ti battè*, and *Battèti*: He hath beaten thee.
{ To thee: *Ti diede*, & *Diedeti*: He hath geuen thee or to thee.

Si

Si
- Hym ſelfe: *Si vccíſe*, and *Vcciſeſi*: He hath kylde hym ſelfe.
- To hym ſelfe: *Si diéde*, & *Diedeſi la mòrte*, He hath geuen hym ſelfe the death: or to hym ſelfe.

Ci
- Vs: *Ci percòſſe*, & *Percòſſeci*, He hath ſtrykē vs.
- To vs: *Ci diéde*, and *Diedeci*, He hath geuen vs, or to vs.
- Here or thether: *Ci fu*, *fúcci*, He hath ben here.
- *Ci andò*, *andocci*, He hathe gone thether.

Here is to be remembred hovv that theſe a forſaide vvordes are many tymes vſed for ornamēt ſake: as *Io mi crèdo*, for *Io credo*. *Tu ti penſi*, for *Tu penſi*. *Egli ſi crède*, for *Egli crede*. And *Boccace* doth thus ſpeake: *Natural còſa, è di ciaſcuno, che ci nàſce*, for *che nàſce*.

Ne
- Vs: *Ne abbracciò*, *Abracciónne*: He hath imbraſed vs.
- To vs: *Ne diède*, *Dièdene*, He hath geuen to vs.

Vi
- You: *Vi percòſſe*, *Percòſſeui*, He hath ſtriken you.
- To you: *Vi diéde*, *Dièdeui*, He hath geuen to you.
- There or thether: *Vi fu*, *Fúuui*, he hath ben there.
- *Vi Andò*, *Andouui*: He hath gon thether.

Theſe vvordes followving do linke togeather, and are many vvayes vttred in ſpeach: & that vvith no meane elegancy. And therfore hovv that is to be donne, may eaſly be perceiued by theſe types that followve.

Mi Ti

Me to thee: *Io miti raccommàndo*, and *Raccomandomiti*, I do recommende me vnto thee.

Thee to me: *Tu miti raccomàdàſti*, and *Raccomàndaſtimiti*: thou haſt recommẽded thee vnto me.

Mi Si

Me to hym: *Egli mi ſieléſſe*; *Eleſſe miſi per grandiſſimo amico*, he hath choſen me vnto hym for a moſt great frende.

Hym to me: *Egli miſi raccomandò*, and *Raccomandò miſi*, he hath Recommẽded hym vnto me.

Mi ci

Me there or thether: *Mi ci fermái*, and *fermáimici due giórni*, I haue ſtaied there tovv dayes: *Mi ci fé andare*, *Fémmici andare*, he cauſed me to go thether.

To me here: *Mici diède*, *Diède mici moglie*, he gaue vnto me here a vvyfe.

Mi vi

Me to you: *Io mivi raccomàndo*, *Raccommàndomivi*, I recommende me vnto you.

You to me: *Voi mivi raccomandàſte*, *Raccomandàſte mivi*, you haue you recommended vnto me.

Mivi

Me there or thether: *Mimi vẽsti, veſtimmimi*, he hath apparelled me there.

Mi vi { *Mimi menò, Menòmmimi:* he hath brought me thether.

To me there: *Mimi comprò, Comprommimi, vn giardino:* he hath there bought vnto me a gardyne.

Thee to vs: *Dio tici diẽde, diédetici per Padre*, God hath geuen thee vnto vs for a father.

Vs to thee: *Dio tici diède, diedítici per compagni*: God hath geuen vs vnto thee for compagnions.

Ti ci { Thee here or thether: *Io tici vidi, viditici*: I haue ſeene thee here.

Io tici menài, Menàitici, I haue brought thee thether.

To thee here: *Dio tici diède, diedetici moglie*: God hath here geuen to thee a vvyfe.

Thee to hym: *Dio tiſi eleſſe, Eleſſetiſi per figliolo:* God hath choſen thee to hym for his childe.

Ti ſi { Hym to thee: *Egli tiſi raccomànda, Raccomandatiſi*: He doth recommande hym vnto thee.

Ci ſi { Hym to vs: *Egli ciſi offérſe, Offerſeciſi*: He hath offred hym ſelfe vnto vs.

Vs to hym: *Ci ſi prèſſe, Prèſſeciſi per compagni:* He hath taken vs vnto hym for compagnions.

Ci ſi

Hym here or hether: *Ci ſi vcciſe, Vcciſeciſi:* He hath here ſlaine hym ſelfe.

Ci ſi laſciò condúrre, Laſciòcciſi condúrre: He hath ſuffred hym ſelfe to be brougt hether.

Here to hym: *Ci ſi diéde, Diédeciſi la mòrte:* He hath geuen hym ſelfe here the death.

Hym to you: *Vi ſi raccomanda, Raccomandauiſi,* he doth recõmẽde hym vnto you.

You to hym: *Vi ſi eléſſe, Eléſſeuiſi Dio per figliuoli:* God hath choſen you vnto hym for his children.

Vi ſi

Hym there or thether: *Vi ſi vcciſe, Vcciſeuiſi.* He hath there ſlayne hym ſelfe.

Vi ſi laſciò, Laſciòuiſi condúrre, He hath ſuffred hym ſelfe to be brought thether.

There to hym: *Viſi comprò, Comprouuiſi vna vigna:* He hath there bought to him ſelfe a vigne.

You to vs, or vs to you: *Dio vicidiède, Diédeuíci per compagni:* God hath geuen vs vnto you, or you to vs for compagnions.

Vi ci

You here: *Vi ci batténono, Batténouuici,* they haue beaten you here.

You

{You hether: *Vi ci menàrono*, *Menàronnici*, they haue brought you hether.

Vici {To you here: *Vici compràste*, *Compràsteuici vna càsa*: You haue bought vnto you here a houſe.

But vvhen theſe vvordes are ioined vvith *Ne*, they do forgo *I* and take *E*, in this ſorte: *Mene*, *tene*, *ſene*, *cene*, *vene*, or a vouel followving *Men'*, *ten'*, *ſen'*, *cen'*, *ven'* vvith an Apoſtropha. Hovvbeit a conſonant followving, they may be vſed vvholy, or abridged, but vvithout the Apoſtropha. Theire ſignification and vſe, as hether to vvee haue donne, vvee vvill ſhevv here followving.

{To me of hym, her, them, or therof: *Mene parlàſti*, *Parlaſtimene*: thou haſt ſpoke to me, of hym, her, them, or therof.

Mene {Me hence, thence, *Mene ſcacciò*, *Scacciòmmene*: He hath driuen me, hence, thence.

{I hence, thence: *Mene vò*, *Vommene*, I go hence, thence.

{To thee of hym, her, them, or therof: *Io tene parlài*, *Parlàitene*: I haue ſpoken to thee of hym, her, them, or therof.

Tene {Thee hẽce, thẽce: *Tene ſcacciò*, *ſcacciòttene*: He hath driuen thee hence, thence.

{Thou hence, thence, *Tu tene partiſti*, *Partiſtitene*: thou haſt departed hence, thence.

Se Ne
- To hym ſelfe of hym, her, them, or therof: *Sene promiſe, Promiſeſene gran coſe*, He hath promiſed to him ſelfe great thinges of hym, her, them or therof.
- He hence, thence: *Sene parti, Partiſſene*, He hath departed hence, thence.

Ve Ne
- To you of hym, her, them, or therof: *Ei vene parlò, Parlòuuene:* He hath ſpoken to you of hym, her, them or therof.
- You hence, thence: *Voi vene andàſte, Andàſteuene:* you haue gon you hence, thence.

Ce Ne
- To vs of hym, her, them or therof: *Ei ce ne parlo, Parloecene*: He hath ſpoken to vs of hym, her, them, or therof.
- VVee hence, thence: *Noi cene partimmo, Partimmocene*: vvee haue departed vs hence, thence.

Theſe vvordes are alſo ioined vvith Articles, as herafter may appeare: wher theyre vſe and ſignification is eaſy to by knovvne.

Gli Mi, or *Me Gli*.

Them to me: *Gli mi*, or *me gli raccomandò*: and *Raccomando gli mi*, or *Raccomãdómmegli*. He hath recommended them vnto me.

Me to hym: *Gli mi*, or *me gli raccomandài*: and *Raccomandàigli mi*, or *Raccommandàimegli*: I haue me recommended vnto hym.

Gli Ti

Gli Ti or *Tegli.*

Them to thee: *Gli ti*, or *Tegli raccomandài*, & *Raccomandàigliti*, or *Raccomandàitegli*: I haue recommended them vnto thee.

Thee to hym: *Gliti*, or *Tegli raccomandàsti*, & *Raccomandàstegliti*, or *Raccomàdàstetegli*: thou hast recommended thee vnto hym.

Gli se, or *Segli.*

Them to hym: *Gli si*, or *Segli féce*, and *Féceglisi*, or *Féceségli amici*: He made them frendes vnto hym, or his frendes.

Hym to hym: *Gli si*, or *Segli raccomandò*, and *Raccomandoglisi*, or *Raccomandossegli*: He hath hym recommended vnto hym.

Gli vi, or *Vegli.*

Them to you: *Gli vi*, or *Vegli raccomandài*, & *Raccomandàigliui*, or *Raccomandàiuegli*: I haue them recommended vnto you.

You to hym: *Gliui*, or *Vegli raccomandàste*, and *Raccomandàstegliui*, or *Raccomandàstuegli*: you haue you recommended vnto hym.

Them there or thether: *Gliui*, or *Vegli vidi*, and *Vidigliui*, or *Vidiuegli*: I haue seene them there.

Gliui, or *Vegli conduśi*, and *Conduśsigliui*, or *Conduśsiuegli*: I haue brought them thether.

Hym there: *Gliui*, or *Vegli diédi*, and *Diedigliui*, or *Diedinegli il vinere*, I haue geuen hym there a lyuing.

Glici, or *Ce gli.*

Them to vs: *Gli ci*, or *Ce gli raccomandàsti*, & *Raccomandàstiglici*, or *Raccomandasticegli*: you haue them recommended vnto vs.

Vs to hym: *Gli ci*, or *Ce gli raccomandámmo* and *Raccomandàmmoglici*, or *Raccomandámmocegli*: vvee haue vs commended vnto hym.

Them here, or hether, *Gli ci*, or *Ce gli vidi*, and *vidiglici*, or *vidicegli*: I haue seene them here.

Againe *Glici*, or *Ce gli condússi*, and *Condussiglici*: or *Condussicegli*: I haue brought them hether.

To hym here: *Gli ci*, or *Ce gli diedi*, and *Diedeglici*, or *Diedecegli mòglie*: I haue here geuen to hym a vvyfe.

Lo mi, or *Me lo.*

Hym to me, *Lo mi*, or *Me lo raccomandò*, and *Raccomandòllomi*, or *Raccommandòmmelò*: He hath hym recommended vnto me.

Lo ti, or *Te lo.*

Hym to thee: *Io lo ti*, or *Te lo raccomando*, & *Raccomandóloti*, or *Raccomandotelo*: I do recommende hym vnto thee.

Lo si, or *Se lo.*

Hym to hym: *Lo si*, or *Se lo elésse*: *Eleséloſi*, or *Eleseselo per cõpàgno*: He hath choſen hym vnto hym for a compagnion.

Lo vi,

Lo vi, or *Ve lo.*

Hym to you: *Lo vi*, or *Ve lo raccomandài*: and *Raccomandàiloui*, or *Raccomandàiuelo*, I haue recommended hym vnto you.

Hym there: *Lo vi*, or *Ve lo vidi*, and *vidiloui*, or *vidiuelo*: I haue seene hym there.

Hym thether: *Lo vi*, *Ve lo menài*, *Menàiloui*, or *Menàiuelo*: I haue brought hym thether.

Lo ci, or *Ce lo.*

Hym to vs: *Lo ci*, or *Ce lo raccomandò*, and *Raccomandòlloci*, or *Raccomandòccelo*: He hath recommended hym vnto vs.

Hym here: *Lo ci*, or *Ce lo vidi*, and *vidiloci*, or *vidicelo*: I haue seene hym here.

Hym hether: *Lo ci*, or *Ce lo menài*, and *Menailoci*, or *Menaicelo*: I haue brought hym hether.

Lo ne, or *Ne lo.*

Hym from vs: *Lo ne*, or *Ne lo tólse*, and *Tolselone*, or *Tolsenelo*: He hath taken hym from vs.

Hym hence, thence, here avvay: *Lo ne*, *Ne lo menò*, and *Menòllone*, or *Menònnelo*: He hath brought hym hence, thence, or here avvay.

La mi, or *Me la.*

Her to me: *La mi*, or *Me la raccomandàsti*: and *Raccomandàstilami*, or *Raccomandastimela*: Thou hast recommended her vnto me.

La ti, or Te la.

Her to thee: *La ti*, or *Te la*, *raccomandài*, and *Raccomandàilati*, or *Raccomandàitela*: I haue recõmended her vnto thee.

La si, or Se la.

Her to hym: *La si*, or *Sela prèse*, and *Prèselasi*, or *Prèseselaper mòglie*: He hath taken her vnto hym for his vvyfe.

La ci, or Ce la.

Her to vs: *La ci*, or *Ce la raccomandò*, and *Raccomandóllaci*, or *Raccomandóccela*: He hath recommended her vnto vs.

Her here: *La ci*, or *Ce la vidi*, and *Vidilàci*, or *Vidicela*: I haue seene her here.

Her hether: *La ci*, or *Ce la menài*, and *Menailaci*, or *Menàicela*: I haue brought her hether.

La vi, or Ve la.

Her to you: *La vi*, or *Vela raccomàndo*, and *Raccomandolaui*, or *Raccomàndouela*: I do recommend her vnto you.

Her there: *La vi*, or *Ve la vidi*: and *Vidilaui*, or *vidiuela*: I haue seene her there.

Her thether: *La vi*, or *Ve la menài*: and *Menailaui*, or *Menàiuela*: I haue brought her thether.

Ne la,

Ne la, or *La ne*.

Her to vs: *La ne*, or *Ne la raccomandò*, and *Raccomandóllane*, or *Raccomandònnela*: He hath recommended her vnto vs.

Her hence, thence, here avvaye: *La ne*, or *Ne la menò*, and *Menòllane*, or *Menònnela*: He hath brought her hence, thence, heravvay.

Le mi, or *Me le*.

Them to me: *Le mi*, or *Me le raccomandò*, & *Raccomandóllemi*, *Raccomandómmele*: He hath recommended them vnto me.

Le ti, or *Te le*.

Them to thee: *Le ti*, or *Te le raccomandò*: and *Raccomandólleti*, or *Raccomandòttele*: He hath recõmended them vnto thee.

Le si, or *Se le*.

Them to hym: *Le si*, or *Se le prese*, and *Prèseleſi*, or *Prèsesele per compágne*: He hath taken them vnto hym for compagnions.

Le ne, or *Ne le*.

Them to vs: *Le ne*, or *Ne le raccomandò*: and *Raccomandóllene*, or *Raccomandónnele*: He hath recommended them vnto vs.

Them hẽce, thẽce, heravvay: *Le ne*, or *Ne le menò*: &

Menòllene, or *Menònnele*: He hath brought them hence, thence, heravvay.

Le ci, or *Ce le*.

Them to vs: *Le ci*, or *Ce le raccomando*: and *Raccomandòlleci*, or *Raccomandòccele*: He hath recommended them vnto vs.

Them here: *Le ci*, or *Ce le vidi*: and *vidileci*, or *vidicele*: I haue ſeene them here.

Them hether: *Le ci*, or *Cele menai*, and *Menàileci*, or *Menàicele*: I haue brought them hether.

To her here: *Le ci*, or *Ce le diedi*: and *Dièdeleci*, or *Dièdecele marito*: I haue here geuen to her an huſbande.

Le vi, or *Vele*.

Them to you: *Le vi*, or *Ve le raccomàndo*: and *Raccomandolevi*: or *Raccomàndouele*: I recommende them vnto you.

Them here: *Le vi*, or *Ve le vidi*, and *vidilevi*, or *vidivele*: I haue ſeene them here.

Them thether: *Le vi*, or *Vele menai*, and *Menailevi*, *Menàiuele*: I haue brought them thether.

To her there: *Le vi*, or *Vele diedi*, and *Diédilevi*, or *Diédiuele marito*: I haue there geuen vnto her a huſbande.

Hetherto toutching theſe: in the handling vvherof: if vvee haue ben ſomvvhat more long, then

then to some maye seeme neadfull: yet the knoledge therof is of greater effecte to the studentes of this tōge: thē at the first sight they vvolde thinke for. And so I doubt not but you vvill esteeme of them, though you haue but meane skill in the tonge.

Of Verbes Impersonalles.

They, after the manner of the latin Verbes Impersonalles, do vvant both nombers, and personnes, sauing the Singular nomber & thirde person: and also, there is neuer geuen them Cases of noumes, vvhich either silently, or expresly are alvvayes set before other Verbes.

Of these Impersonalles, certaine are so called of them selues, and are of the actiue signification: as *Piòue*, it raineth: *Tuòna*, it thundreth: *Folgora*, it lightneth: *Lampèggia*, it glitterith: *Verna*, it vvaxeth vvinter. Hovvbeit they are very often vsed of the Poetes, as though they vvere personalles, that is vvith a nominatiue case adioined.

There are also certaine, vvhich are deriued from other Verbes, and are of the passiue signification, hauing *Si*, either before or after them: as *si Ama*, *Amasi*, it is loued: *si Legge*, *Leggesi*, it is redde. *Si Còrre*, *Còrresi*, it is runne. *Si stà*, *stassi*, standeth, *Si và*, *vàssi*, it is gone: and not a fevv such like.

Of Participles.

Th'Italian ſpeach hath certaine vvordes, vvhich ſeeme to be like vnto the latin Participles: as *Amànte, Leggènte, Tenènte, vbidiente*: Alſo, *Amato, Letto, Tenùto, vbidito*: Further, *Reuerendo, Tremendo, Oſſeruàndo, Orréndo*, and certaine other like. But I do ſkarſly beleue, that they may of right be called Participles, ſince vvith Verbes they haue nothing in common (that is of thoſe thing vvhich the latin Participles do borrovv from Verbes) and as plainely Noumes are vvonte to be vſed.

For th'Italian tonge doth all together refuſe theſe formes of ſpeach: *Io àmo l'amante la virtù*, for *Io àmo colúi, che àma, &c.*: Neither yet do vvee ſay, *Io ho promèſſo vn dòno al legénte Ciceròne*, for *Io ho promeſſo, &c. à colúi, che légge, &c.* But it is not vnknone to me, how *Boccace* doth many times vſe the like Participles: yet, I thinke none doth doubt, vvhiche doth ſomtymes reade his vvritinges, but that is donne very ſeldome. VVher vpō vvhen vvee ſay, *Io fúi*, or *ſono*, or *ſarò dolente*: Againe, *Il giórno ſeguente: la veguente*, or *venènte nótte*: that is, I haue ben, or am, or ſhalbe ſorrovvfull: the daye followving: the night coming: eucry body ſeeth all theſe to be rather Noumes, then Participles: Neither according to thoſe formes, may theſame be draune from all Italians Verbes, but from the latin Verbes it may be donne.

Further there is altogether lacking in the Italiā ſpeach

ſpeach the Participle in *R V S*: for vvee do not ſay for *Amaturus, Amatúro: Lecturus, Letturo,* and ſuch like: But *Douendo io, tu, colúi, nòi, vòi, coloro amàre,* or *Hauèndo ad amàre*, or *Eſſendo per amàre*: I, thou, he, vvee, you, they being abovvt to loue: or hauing to loue herafter: The vvhich gerundes are in vſe vvith the Italians. Alſo vvee do expreſſe *Lectur°*, in this ſorte, *Io, il quale Léggero, Tu il quale Leggerài, Colui il quale Leggerà, Noi i quali Leggerèmo, Vói i quali Leggerète, Coloro i quali Leggeràmo.*

Th' Italian ſpeach doth admit a Participle of the Preterperfectenſe, and of the paſſiue ſignification: as from *Amatus* it reteineth *Amàto*, from *Lectus, Letto*, and ſo of others. But *Amato*, vvill not ſignifie the Preterperfectenſe, vvithout you adde *ſtàto*: as *Io ſono ſtato amàto, Tu ſei ſtáto amáto, &c.* Bycauſe if I ſhall ſay, *Io ſono amàto: Tu ſéi amàto*, there is none but ſeeth, that it doth declare the ſignification of the Preſent tenſe. Hovvbeit vvee ſay, *Pòſtomi*, or *Meſſomi l'àrme indòſſo andái contra nemici*: vvhich is as much as if thou ſaideſt *Hauendomi* (the vvhich gerund is of the Preſent tenſe) *Pòſto*, or *Méſſo l'arme, &c.* But no bodie ſpeaketh rightly *Gli amati da me, ſon dotti*, or *Io amo gli amati da i buóni*: but vvee are to ſay *Quelli, che io amo, ſon dotti*, and *Io amo quelli, che ſono amàti da i buóni.* Although here is to be ſeene by theſe formes of ſpeach rather the Preſent tenſe then the Preterperfectenſe to be ſignified.

Toutching the participle paſſiue, and of the Future tenſe, although vvee haue theſes vvordes *Riuerèndo*, *Onorándo*, and yet they are rather of the Preſent tenſe then of the Future. For *Riuerèndo* is not he ſaide to be and *Oſſeruándo*, vvhome vvee ought ſomtymes to reuerence and to vvaite vpon, but vvhome vvee do novve reuerence and vvayte vpon.

Laſtly the declining of them doth nothing differ from the declining of Noumes. For *Amànte* (vvhich is of the ſingular number, and of either gender) hath in the plurall number *Amànti, Amàto, Amati, Amàta, Amate, Onoràndo, Onorandi, Onoràndа, Onorande.*

By theſe thinges that wee haue geuen out herof before, vvhen vvee intreated of the declining of Verbes, may eaſly be ſeeme vvhich are Gerundes vvith the Italians, and vvhat theire vſe is: vvee ſay, *Leggèndo diuènto dotto:* by reading I become learned: beholde a gerũde of the Preſent tẽſe. Againe, *hauéndo letto ho imparàto*, hauing read, I haue learned: beholde a gerund of the Preterperfect tenſe. Further, *Douéndo leggere, Hauendo à léggere, Eſſendo per léggere, apro il libro:* being to reade: or hauing to reade, I do open the booke. Novv for breuities ſake I ſpeake nothing of examples toutching the verbe paſſiue, ſince it ſemeth of no neceſſitie (after theſe, that are diſperpledlye geuen out before) to giue any more. This I vvill remember, that the Italian tonge hath this more then the latin,

latin, that in the gerunde it doth admit no tenſes, but th'other doth. To conclude, it is alſo to be obſerued, that the Italian gerundes of the Future tēſe, are expreſſed by the latin Participles of the ſame tenſe, aſvvell of the actiue, as paſſiue ſignification.

⊙. Of Aduerbes. §§.

VVhoſe ſignifications I vvill only ſhevv here: for the reſt they are either theſame or little differing from the latin.

Of place:

- *Qui*, *Qua*, *Ci*, } Here, or hether.
- *Per qui*, *Per qua*, } Here avvay.
- *Di qui*, *Di qua*, } Hens.
- *Qua giu*, vp here, or hether.
- *Qua ſu*, doune here, or hether.
- *Di qua e di la*, here & there, hens & thēs.
- *Vi*, *Iui*, *Quiui*, } There, or thether.
- *La*, there, or thether.
- *Di la*, thens.
- *Per la*, there avvay.
- *La ſu*, vp there, or thether.
- *La giu*, doune there, or thether.

2. Of Place

La e qui, there and here.
Cola, thether.
Per cola, that vvay, or there aboute.
Li, inverſe, there or thether.
Di li, thens.
Per li, that vvaye.
Li ſu, vp there, or thether.
Li gui, doune there, or thether.
Coſtà, *Coſti*, } There vvhere thou art, in that place. Thether.
Coſti gui, doune thether.
Coſti ſu, vp thether.
Coſtà ſu, vp there, or thether.
Coſta gui, dovvne there, or thether.
Per Coſta, that vvay.
Di coſta, thence.
Oue, *Doue*, *V, poeticall* } vvhere, vvhether.
Onde, *Donde*, } from vvhence.
Altroue, elſe vvere, othervvhere.
Altronde, from ſome other place.
La oue, *La doue*, *La onde*, } There vvhere, vvheras. vvher vpon.
Quinci, *Di quinci*, } from hence.
Indi, *Quindi*, } from thence.

Di quindi,

3. Of place

Di quindi, } from thence.
Di quiui, }

Costiuci, from thence, vvhere thou art.

Dattòrno, }
Dintòrno, } Aboute.
In giro, }

Ouunque, }
Douunque, } vvhere so euer.
Oueche, }

Quantunque, } Although,
Quantunque volte, } as often tymes.

Dentro, } vvith in.
Entro, }

Fúori, }
Di fuori, } vvithout.
Fuóra, }
Fuóre, }

Su, vp, or vpon.

Suso, vpvvarde.

Giu, doune.

Giuso, dounevvardes.

Da lungi, } in verse } A farre of.
Da lunge, }
Di lungi, } in prose }
Di luntàno, }

Sòpra, } Aboue.
Di sopra, }

Sòtto, } Vnder.
Di sotto, }

Of tyme

Oggi, To daye.
Oggidi, } Novv adayes.
Hoggimai, }
Hora mai, }
Hor mai, } Already, or more thē tyme.
Ho mai, }
Ora, or *Hora*, }
Teste, } Novv.
Adesso, }
Di presente, presently: novv.
Ieri, or *Hieri*, yesterdaye.
Dimeriggio, noonetyde, middaye.
Stamane, this morning. *questa mane.*
Dimattina, in the morning.
Sta sera, this euening.
Dinotte, by night.
Digiorno, by daye.
Domani, to morrovve.
Domattina, to morrovve morning.
Or' óra, } By & by, euē novve.
Adhora ad horo, }
Pur ora, }
Póco fa, } A vvhile sithence, of late.
Dianzi, }
Ogni hora, alvvayes.
Innánzi, before.
Addiétro, } Behinde.
Diétro, }
Perloaddiétro, } hertofore, in tyme past
Perlopassato, }

Parlo-

2. Of tyme

Perloinnánzi, here after.
Perloauenire, hereafter, for the tyme to (come.
Per tempo, in tyme.
Il ſéguente giórno, the daye followving.
Da indi in quá, } Hethervnto.
Fin qui, }
Da indi innãzi, } From thẽce forvvard.
Indi, }
Guari, long tyme.
Di gran pézzo, } A good vvhile ſince.
Gran tèmpo fa, }
Colá, about: as *Colà dall' ſtate*, about ſommer.
Colà doppo il veſpero, about after the euening.
Preſto, } Quickly.
Taſto, }
Rátto, } Svvyftly.
Velócemente, }
Di fatto, out of hande.
Repente, } On a ſuddaine: forth-vvith.
Direpente, }
Subbito, }
Di ſubbito, }
Incontinente, } Incontinent.
Immantinẽte, }
Spèſſo, } Often tymes.
Soúente, }
Tardo: Tardi, To late.
Rado; Dirado, Seldome.

Mai, } Euer: novv euer.
Gia mai, }
Non mai, Neuer.
Alhora, then.
Quando, } vvhen.
Quando mai, }
Mentre, vvhileſt.

3. Of tyme
Vnque, }
Vnqua, }
Alcuna vòlta, }
Alcuna fiáta, } Somtymes.
Qualche vòlta, }
Qualche fiáta, }
Tal vòlta, }
Talòra, talhora, }
Qualòra, at vvhat tyme: as often as.
Quando che ſia, vvhen ſoeuer it be.
Alle vòlte, At tymes.
Il piu delle volte, for the moſt parte.
Gia, Novv, already.
Sempre, Alvvayes.
Sempremay, } Continually: euermore.
Di continuo, }

Of qualitie
Bene, vvell.
Male, euill.
Ottimamánte, moſt vvell.
Peſſimamente, moſt euill.
Fidelmente, faithfully.
Ornatamente, trimly, deckedly.

Volun-

of qualitie
- *Voluntiermente*, *Volontièri*, *Di buòna vòglia*, } vvillingly.
- *Di cuòre*, *Di buon cuòre*, } Hartely.
- *Sauiamente*, vvisely.
- *Dottamente*, Learnedly.
- *Vèramente*, Truely.
- *Falsamente*, Falcely.

of quãtitie
- *Molto*, Much.
- *Viapui*, Much more.
- *Assai*, Enough, vvell.
- *Poco*, A litle.
- *Souente*, *Spesso*, } Often.
- *Ràdo*, *Diràde*, } Seldom.
- *Tanto*, *Cotanto*, } So much.
- *Quanto*, as much: howv much.

Of deniall
- *Non*, *No*, Not, no.
- *Non già*, Not novv.
- *Non mica*, Not a crome.
- *Ne*, Neither.
- *Signor nò*, Seir no.
- *Messer nò*, Maister no.
- *Madonna nò*, Mystres no, &c.
- *Nulla*, *Niente*, } Nothing.
- *Appunto*, Fully. As *Appúnto il pòpolo non ha altro pensiero.*

Of Affirming:
- *Si*, yea, I: as *Misserſi*, *Madonnaſi*,
- *Certo*, *Percèrto*, *Certaménte*, } For certaine, Aſſuredly.
- *Dicerto*, *Veraménte*, *Invèro*, *Di verò*, *In verità*, } Truly.

Of Increaſing:
- *Più*, more.
- *Molto*, *Aſſái*, } Much.
- *Abbaſtanza*, enough.
- *Troppo*, to much.
- *Di ſoverchio*, ſuperfluous.
- *Del tutto*, *Affatto*, } Wholy: altogether, vtterly.
- *Maggiormente*, more, rather.
- *Maſſimamente*, chiefly eſpecially.
- *Potiſſimamente*, chiefly.
- *Dottiſſimamente*, moſte learnedly.
- *Beniſſimo*, moſt vvell.

Of Diminiſhing:
- *Meno*, leſſe.
- *Póco méno*, a little leſſe.
- *A póco, a póco*, by little and little.
- *Pián piáno*, faire and ſoftly.
- *Alquanto*, ſomvvhat.
- *Poco*, a little.
- *Pocherto*, very little.
- *Pie innanzi pie*, fote before fote or ſtalkingly.

Altri-

Of discretion
- *Altrimente*, Othervviſe.
- *Senza*, vvithout.
- *Seperatamente*, ſeuerally.
- *Pũtalmẽte*, pointemeale or by pointes.
- *Secretamente*, ſecretly.
- *Apertamente*, openly.

Of correcting
- *Appena*, Skarſe.
- *Quaſi*, Almoſt: as though.

Of ſvveating
- *Per Dio*, By god.
- *Alla fede, a ſe*, in faith.
- *Per l'anima mia*, by my ſole.
- *A fededio*, by the faith of god.

Of vvyſhing
- *O ſe, O ſi*: O if.
- *O Dio voglia*, God graunt.
- *O Dio voleſſe*, I vvolde to God.
- *O che*, O that.

Of forbidding
- *Guarda*, *Guardati*, Take hede.
- *Deh non*, fy no.
- *Vedi*, ſee.

Of incouraging
- *Fa*, Doe.
- *Su*, vp.
- *Or ſu*, novv goto.
- *Corrággio*, courage.
- *Spediſcila*, diſpatch it.
- *Forniſcila*, furniſhe it.
- *Or oltre*: an further.

Of Assembling
- *Insiéme*, *Insiememènte*, } Together.
- *Parimènte*, *Similmènte*, } In like sorte.
- *Dipari*, *Appari*, *Alpari*, } By couples.
- *A schiera*, by troupes or companies.

Of comparing
- *Piú*, more: *Méno*, lesse, *Via piú*, *Molto piú*. *Assai più*, much more.
- *Via mènо*, *Molto meno*, *Assai meno*, } Much lesse.
- *Poco più*, a little more.
- *Poco meno*, a little lesse.
- *Meglíore*, *Meglio*, } Better.
- *Pèggiore*, *Pèggio*, } VVorse.
- *Tanto*, *Cotanto*, } Asmuch.
- *Altre tanto*, *Dúe cotanti*, *Il dóppio*, } Asmuch more.
- *Trecotanti*, three folde.
- *Più del mondo*, the most in the worlde.
- *A Rispètto*, *Ampetto*, *Allato*, *Accànto*, *A comparàtione*, } In respect, in comparison.

Sauiſſi

Of the greateſt cõpariſon.
- *Saniſſimamènte*, moſt vvyſely.
- *Veriſſimamènte*, moſt truly.
- *Gratioſiſſimamente*, moſt gratiouſly.
- *Rigoroſiſſimamente*, moſt rigorouſly.

Of excepting
- *Saluo*, *Eccètto*, *Fuòrche*, *Infuòri*, Sauing, except.
- *Se non*, If not, ſauing, but.

Of ſimilitude
- *Cóme*, As.
- *Sicome*, ſo as.
- *Coſi*, ſo, or thus.
- *A guiſa*, in ſuch vviſe.
- *Quaſi*, as though.
- *In modò*, *In maniera*, *In guiſa*, In ſuch manner or vviſe.

Of doubting
- *Forſe*, Perhaps.
- *Perauentúra*, paraduenture.
- *Per caſo*, *Accàſo*, In caſe: par chaunce, or it may happen.
- *A ſorte*, *Per ſorte*, In ſorte.

of ſhevvig
- *Ecco*, behold.
- *Eccolo*, behold hym or it.
- *Eccola*, behold her, or it:
- And ſo forth, *Mi, ti, vi, li, le.*

Of choyse { *Meglio*, Better. *Piu tòsto*, rather. *Anzi*, But, rather. }

of geſtures of the bodie { *Tentóne*, Gropingly. *Bóccone*, groueling. *Carpóne*, *Brancolóne*, } Creping on all fovver. *Ginocchione*, on the knees.

Of calling { *O*, *ô la*, *è Oh*. *Hollá*. }

Of order { *Innanzi*, *Auanti*, *Dauanti*, Before. *Dietro*, behinde. *Poi*, *poſcia*, *dapói*, *dopoi*, *dipoi*, *doppo*, after. *Fratanto*, *tratanto*, *intanto*, in the meane vvhile. *Oltre à ciò*, beſides that. *Oltre à quèſto*, beſides this. *Súbito*, *diſubito*, on a ſuddaine, quickly. *Alla fine*, in thende, at laſt. *Peró*, *percio*, *pertanto*, therfore. *Onde*, *La onde*, vvhervpon. *Prima*, *Primamente*, *Primieramente*, } Firſt, firſt of all. *Secondo*, *Secondariamente*, } Seconde, or ſecondarily.

Se para-

Of deuiding
- *Separatamente*, Seuerally.
- *Partitamente*, perticularly.
- *A vicènda*, / *Vicendeuolmente*, } By tornes.
- *A gara*, for the mayſtry.

Of proceding
- *Via*, On avvay.
- *Hor ſuſo*, novv vp.
- *Hor oltre*, / *Hor oltra*, } Novv forth.

Of good, or euill vviſhing
- *Benaggia*, vvell be it.
- *Malaggia*, euill mought it fare.

Of aſking
- *Onde auiéne?* Hovv doth it happen?
- *Onde è*, from vvhence is it?
- *Perche*, vvherfore?
- *Per qual cagióne?* by vvhat occaſion?
- *A che modo?* hovv? or in vvhat ſorte?
- *A che guiſa?* hovv? or in vvhat vvyſe?
- *Oue?* vvhere?
- *Quando?* vvhen?

Of vnion
- *Inſieme*, Togeather.
- *Inſiemamente*, / *Vnitamente*, } To geather like.
- *Giuntamente*, Ioyntly.
- *Parimente*, in like ſorte: alſo.

Of declaration
- *Cio è*, That is.
- *Verbi gratia*, as for example.

Of ſorrovve { *Ha*, *Ohi*, *Ohime*, *Oime*, *Hei*, } He las.

Of abhorring { *Oi bò.*

Of a Coniunction.

Of coupling { *Et*, (a vouell followving) / *E*, (a cõſonant followving) } And.
{ *Ancho*, *Anche*, *Anchora*, / *Etiandio*, } Alſo.

Of continuing the ſence. {
In modo che, In ſuch ſorte as.
In guiſa che, In ſuch vviſe as.
Di maniera che, In ſuch manner as.
Per ſi fatta maniera che / *Si fatta mente che*, } In ſuch manner of ſorte as.
La onde, vvhervpon.
Se, if.
Per che, vvherfore: bycauſe.
Poi che, Since that.
Che, for, that, as.
Peroche, / *Percioche*, / *Imperoche*, / *Impercioche*, } For bycauſe: bycauſe that: therfore.
Come, as.
}

Of distinction
- *O*, or, other.
- *O verò*, or else.
- *O pure*, or yet.
- *Ma*, but.
- *Nè*, nother.

Of contrarietie
- *Nondimèno*, } Neuertheleſſe.
- *Nientedimeno*, }
- *Nondimanco*, }
- *Nientedimanco*, }
- *Tuttauia*, } Notvvithſtanding.
- *Tuttauolta*, }
- *Benche*, although.
- *Comeche*, albeit.
- *Anchorche*, } Howbeit, although.
- *Anchorache*, }
- *Auengache*, }
- *Quantunque*, }
- *Etiamdioche*, }
- *Conciotto che*, }

Of vvithdravving
- *Almeno*, } At the leaſt.
- *Almanco*, }
- *Purche*, ſo that: as *Purche non vegga*, ſo that I may not ſee.
- *Tanto*, ſo much.
- *Solo*, onely.

of yelding a cauſe
- *Percioche*, Bycauſe that.
- *Accioche*, to thende that.
- *Concioſia*, for aſmuch.
- *Concioſia coſa*, } For aſmuch as.
- *Concioſia coſa che*, }

Of cõcluding:
- *Dunque*, } Then.
- *Adúnque*, }
- *In ſumma*, in ſumme: to conclude.
- *Però*, (poeticall) }
- *Percio*, } Therfore.
- *Impero*, }
- *La onde*, vvherupon.
- *Il perche*, The cauſe vvhy.
- *Altrimente*, } Othervvaies.
- *Altrimenti*, }

Of doubt.
- *O ſi*, other yea.
- *O Nó*, or no.

Vſed for ornamẽtes ſake
- *Ora*, Novv.
- *Púre*, yet.
- *Ben*, vvell, &c.

Of a Prepoſition.

- *In*, as *In cielo*, *& in terra*, } In, &c.
- *Ne*, as *Nel cielo*, *& nella terra*, }
- *A* } To.
- *Ad* }
- *Di*, } Of.
- *De*, }
- *Da*, from, or of.
- *Per*, for, by, or thorough.
- *Con*, vvith.
- *Sénza*, vvithout: as *Senza lui*.

Ver,

Ver, *Verſo*, *Inverſo*, } Tovvardes: as *Verſo te*, *Verſo*, and *inverſo il cielo*: or *del cielo*.

Dóppo, after: as *Doppo lui*.

Intra, *Infra*, } VVithin: as *Infra te*.

Tra, *Fra*, } Emongeſt: as *Tra gli amici*.

Sopra, vpon: as *Sopra il monte*: or *del monte*.

Diſopra, aboue.

Sotto, *Diſotto*, } Vnder: as *Sotto il monte*: or *del monte*.

Contra, *Contro*, *Incontro*, } Againſt: as *Contra i tuói*: and *de i tuoi*.

Allincontro: ouer againeſt: as *Allincontro del muro*.

Oltre, Beyonde: as *Oltre il mare*: Alſo Beſides: as *Oltre ciò*, and *oltre il Prencipe*.

Dietro, Behinde: as *Dietro il monte*.

Accànto, *Allato*, } Neare: as *Accanto*, or *allato alla Città*.

Preſſo, Neare.

Appreſſo, At, or vvith: as *Appreſſo di me*. Alſo after: as *Appreſſo à te*, or *di te*.

Appetto, in compariſon: as *Appetto a lui*.

Rimpetto, *Dirimpetto*, } Ouer againſt: as *Rimpetto*, or *Di-rimpetto al monte*.

Fin, *Sino*, *Infino*, } Vntil.

Sino, } Vnto: as *Insino al cielo.*
Insino, }
Di nascósto, pryuely: vnvvares: as *Di nascósto al padre.*
Auànti, }
Dinanzi, } Before: as, *Dinanzi al Giudice.*
Innanzi, }
Dietro, behinde: as, *Dietro a cui,*
Intorno, }
Attorno, } Aboutes: as, *Intorno a cui.*
Circa, }
Fuori, vvithout: as, *Fuóri della Citta,*
Dentro, vvithin: as, *Dentro della Città.*
Su, vpon: as, *Su del colle.*
Giù, vnder: as, *Giù del monte.*
Di la, on th'other side: as, *Di la del Castello,*
Diqua, on this side: as, *Di qua del Castello.*
Lungi, } Farre of.
Lunge, }

To conclude are there certaine Prepositiõs that are not vsed but in compounding of verbes. As, *Di, in Diffido*, I mystrust. *Dis, in Disiongo*, I do vnioyne. *Ra, in Ràccòglio*, I do gather. *Ri, in Ripiglio*, I do take againe. *Es, in Esalto*, I do exalt. *Inter, in Interrompo*, I do interrupte. *Tra, in Tramètto*, I do put betvvene. *Tras, in Trasporto*, I do transporte. *Fra, in Frastaglio*, I do hacke, or chope, a ridiculous verbe: vvherof there is this ridiculous Aduerbe. *Frastagliatamente*, hackinglye, or choplogikelike: as, *tu parli frastagliatamente.*

Of an

Of an Interiection.

Of ioye: *Oh.*

Of laughing: *Ah, Ah.*

Of vvondring: *O, vh, vh.*

Of sorrovve: *Aih, Ah, Oyme.*

Of Desier: *Deh.*

Of dreade: *Baco Baco: Oh Oh Dis.*

FINIS.

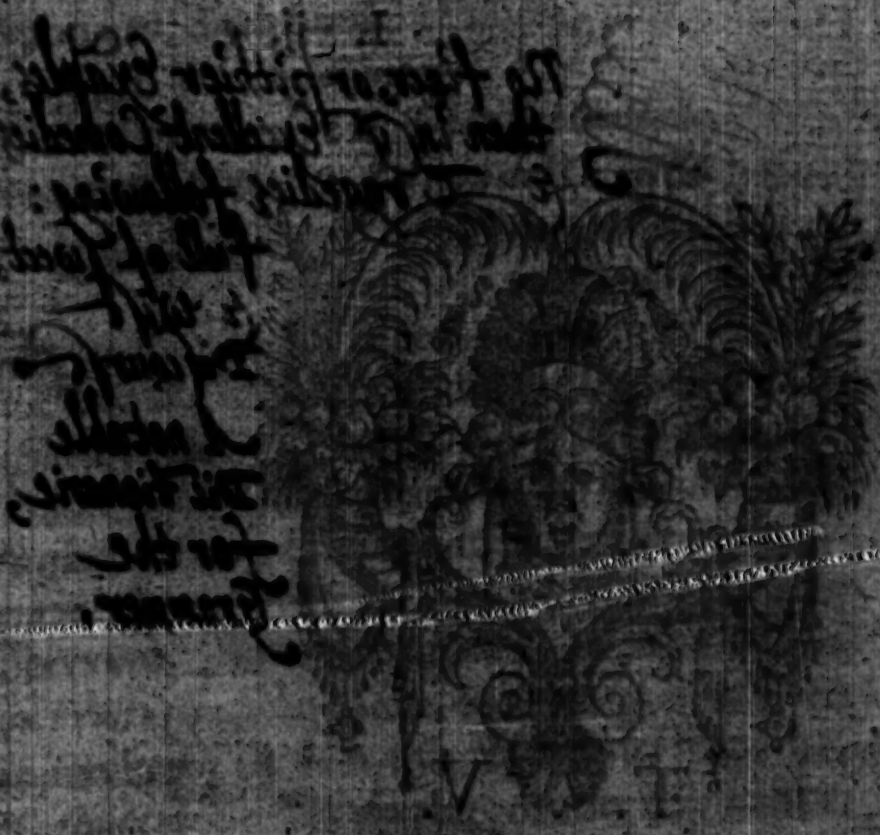
L ij.

No finer, or pithier Examples, then in ye Excellent Comedies, & Tragedies following: full of sweet, & wise Discours A notable Dictionarie, for the Grammer.

T. V.

Gabriel Harvejus.

1579.

Qui non est hodie —

Ut de hac Terentij tralatione sectiorem honorificentius; fecit Aldi exquisita Editio.